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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Semeyko Criticizes U.S. Attitude Toward ABM Treaty AA 1
[NEW TIMES No 47]
Stockholm Delegate Stresses Importance of Accord AA 2
Military-Industrial Complex Impedes Arms Control AA 3
[Zhukov in PRAVDA 5 Dec]
Chemical Weapons, Disarmament Forum Held in Vienna AA 6
[Tyupayev]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Agayants, Beglov, Kornilov]
NATO Bodies Hold Winter Meetings in Belgium CC 7
'Serious Differences' CC 7
[Antonov in IZVESTIYA 6 Dec]
'Stale, Militarist' Spirit CC 8
[Serikov]
U.S., UK Responsible for UNESCO Difficulties CC 9
U.S. Abstains From UN Vote on Aid to Angola CC 9
UN Envoys Denounce U.S. Role in Afghanistan CC 10

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Shultz 'Intentionally Ignoring' Postwar Borders A 1
Poindexter Appointment Signals 'Perceptible Changes' A 1
[Gan in PRAVDA 7 Dec]
U.S.-Soviet Trade Council Meets in Moscow A 2
Possible 'Milestone' A 2
Great Interest Shown A 3
Record Number of Participants A 4
[Shcherbakov]
Delegation, Businessmen Arrive A 4
Trade Official on Prospects A 4
Baldridge on Bilateral Trade A 5
Joint Trade Prospects Viewed A 5
[Larionova, Sukhoy in PRAVDA 9 Dec]
Scranton Evaluates U.S.-Soviet UN Meeting A 7

CHINA

Kapitsa Arrives in Beijing for 'Routine Talks' B 1
Meets With Wu Xueqian B 1
Women's Delegation Member on Sino-Soviet Ties B 1
[TRUD 3 Dec]
PRC Writers' Union Urges 'Cultural Contacts' B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Soviet Naval Squadron's DPRK Visit Described C 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Nov]
North, South Korea Discuss Reciprocal Visits C 3
[IZVESTIYA 5 Dec]
Demonstrations Against Chun Tu-hwan Government Noted C 3
JCP Congress Opens; Fuwa Report Criticized C 3
IZVESTIYA on Weinberger Talks with Yazaki C 5
[Agafonov in IZVESTIYA 3 Dec]
U.S.-Japanese Trade Talks End 'With No Result' C 6
U.S.-Japanese Military Exercises Noted C 6
[Agayants]
MPRP Central Committee Plenum Reported C 6
[PRAVDA 6 Dec]

SOUTH ASIA

Conflict in Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Reported D 1
'Genocide' of Border Tribes [Biryukov] D 1
Heavy Fighting Reported D 2
'Barbaric' Action Against Pushtuns D 2
[PRAVDA 7 Dec]
Pakistan Politician Scores 'U.S. War' Against DRA D 3
[PRAVDA 3 Dec]
Ustinov Writes on Baluch in Afghanistan D 3
[IZVESTIYA 5 Dec]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Further Reportage on Mugabe Visit to Moscow J 1
Military Buildup Denied J 1
Trade Ties Discussed [PRAVDA 6 Dec] J 1
ANC Official Speaks on S. African Crisis J 1
MOSCOW NEWS 'Round Table' Views South Africa J 2
[No 47]
Ethiopia's Mengistu Discusses Recent Visit J 4
[MOSCOW NEW TIMES No 48]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Brazilian Foreign Minister Met by Shevardnadze K 1
Talyzin, Voronin Meet With Cuban Trade Minister K 1
[PRAVDA 7 Dec]
Greetings Exchanged With Suriname on Anniversary K 1
[IZVESTIYA 5 Dec]

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Volgograd Oblast Head Departs for Madrid R 1
USSR Foreign Ministry Officals Appointed R 1
[IZVESTIYA 8 Dec]
Kolomiyets Heads Ukraine Agro-Industrial Complex R 1
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 27 Nov]
Gusakov Promoted in Kazakh Council of Ministers R 1

Armenian Supreme Soviet Session Reported R 1
Presidium Chairman Elected R 2
Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Meets 7 Dec R 2
Discusses Plan, Budget R 2
Moldavian Supreme Soviet Session Postponed R 2
Routine Session of Tajik Supsov Presidium Reported R 2
Tajik, Estonian Supreme Soviets Discuss Plans R 3
Tajik Supsov Session Reported R 3
Turkmen SSR Supsov Commissions Meet R 5
Turkmen SSR Supsov Presidium Meets 3 Dec R 6
Uzbek Supreme Soviet Commission Meets R 6
Procurator General Reports Falling Crime Rate R 7

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Scientific Seminar Examines Aspects of AIDS U 1

SEMEYKO CRITICIZES U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD ABM TREATY

PM051535 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 47, Nov 85 pp 22-23

[Article by Lev Semeyko: "Unfailingly Observe the Treaty" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] Early this year the White House put out a 15-page document on the Strategic Defence Initiative, with the President's own signature affixed to the foreword. It claims that the programme for the modernization of strategic offensive arms (read: rearmament) is designed to enhance deterrence and stability. Only a few days ago Paul Nitze, special arms control adviser to the President and secretary of state, said again that the SDI offered "potential benefit for strategic stability." In other words, U.S. leaders believe that strategic stability is to be strengthened primarily by building up the U.S.A.'s strategic might -- both offensive and defensive -- by stepping up the arms race and not by putting an end to it.

This gives a better insight into the U.S. Administration's real attitude towards the ABM Treaty. It is a fact that the treaty has imposed maximum restrictions on the ABM systems of both sides, and this makes the treaty extremely significant in reinforcing strategic stability and international security. It was rightly pointed out that maximum limitation of ABM systems threatens the aggressor with inevitable destruction as a result of retaliatory attack. INEVITABLY, MUTUAL ASSURED DESTRUCTION HAS BEEN AND CONTINUES TO BE A BASIC FACTOR CONTRIBUTING TO STRATEGIC STABILITY, though this is not the best way of preserving peace. The best method here is a balance of confidence, and not a balance of terror. And the U.S.S.R. is urging the U.S. to adopt such a balance of confidence. However, REALITY MUST BE FACED, THE REALITY, THAT IS, OF THE EXISTENCE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS. SINCE THEY EXIST, NO EFFORT SHOULD BE SPARED TO PREVENT THEIR USE, AND RULE OUT ALL POSSIBLE MOTIVES FOR SUCH USE. In other words, the purpose is not only to maintain, but also to strengthen strategic stability.

THE ABM TREATY HELPS MAKE THE STRATEGIC SITUATION MUCH MORE PREDICTABLE. Limiting the ABM potential of both sides to one ABM complex each, intended to cover only one region, makes it unnecessary to engage in a strategic offensive arms race with a view to neutralizing an ABM system. In other words, a treaty taking account of the close interconnection between offensive and defensive arms makes it possible adequately to foresee the development of a strategic situation and thus ensure its stability. The parties proceeded precisely from this premise when they laid down in the preamble to the treaty that "effective measures to limit anti-ballistic missile systems would be a substantial factor in curbing the race in strategic offensive arms and would lead to a decrease in the risk of outbreak of war involving nuclear weapons."

The SDI programme destroys all this. If the "star wars" initiative is realized, it would result in an offensive and defensive arms race of unpredictable scale and character. Therefore, it would be impossible to foresee the development of the strategic situation. No wonder the U.S. Administration has been trying to prove the contrary. The White House wants the SDI to appear more attractive from the standpoint of stability. In particular, it is claimed that uncertainty in the appraisal of the strategic situation (if the SDI is implemented) would deter either side from launching an attack, because its outcome would be unknown.

This premise is utterly unsound. It is in just such uncertain conditions that hotheads would wish to prove that, in a nuclear game, it is worth staking everything, because the Americans, protected by a shield, would, with virtually absolute certainty, counter the surviving Soviet missiles. (It would be appropriate to mention that under the terms of the currently effective ABM Treaty such "proof" is out of the question.)

Another important point. The ABM Treaty reduces the strategic balance analysis first and foremost to an analysis of the strategic offensive arms balance (the Soviet approach provides for an analysis of the balance of the U.S.S.R.'s and the U.S.A.'s strategic nuclear potentials.) There is no ABM defence potential capable of protecting the respective territories. IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO GRASP THE COMPLEXITIES INVOLVED IN A BALANCE OF STRENGTH ANALYSIS, WHEN IT IS NECESSARY TO CALCULATE NOT ONLY OFFENSIVE, BUT ALSO DEFENSIVE POTENTIALS, AND ALSO TO TAKE ACCOUNT OF THEIR INTERACTION AND INTERDEPENDENCE. Indeed, some people could then become prey to illusions of superiority which might prove fatal to humanity. In this context strategic stabililty would be reduced virtually to zero.

Finally, the aspect of disarmament. In the preamble to the treaty the parties agreed that the limitation of ABM systems would help create "more favourable conditions for further negotiations on limiting strategic arms." The practical experience of Soviet-U.S. relations has confirmed this. It became possible to sign the SALT II treaty. TODAY IT HAS BECOME POSSIBLE (provided the U.S. displays the political will) RADICALLY TO REDUCE THE U.S.S.R.'S and the USA's nuclear potential capable of reaching each other's territory. If, of course, the ABM Treaty remains in force and is unfailingly observed.

It is hardly necessary to prove that such a major reduction of nuclear arms would greatly enhance strategic stability, both its military and political aspects. TODAY IT IS VITAL NOT ONLY NOT TO QUESTION THE FUNDAMENTAL IMPROTANCE OF THE ABM TREATY, BUT ALSO TO TAKE ALL POSSIBLE MEASURES TO REINFORCE ITS STABILIZING POWERS. The U.S.S.R. has sent forth these measures: not to deploy weapons of any type in space, to ban the use of military force both in and from space against the earth, to ban and destroy anti-satellite weapons, and to ensure international cooperation in peaceful space exploration in conditions of its nonmilitarization. With these measures in force, the concept of "star peace," as an essential condition for peace on earth, would be realized. Strategic stability would then be radically enhanced.

STOCKHOLM DELEGATE STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF ACCORD

LD061126 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Stockholm, December 6 TASS — Major General Viktor Tatarnikov, member of the Soviet delegation, has addressed today a session at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence - and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. He stressed the importance of reaching agreement on preliminary notification about large-scale exercises of ground troops, air force and navy in Europe and in the sea and ocean areas adjoining it, as well as in the air space.

Until now the resolution of that major issue has met with opposition from the USA and other NATO member-countries, using all sorts of far-fetched pretexts to oppose the application of confidence-building measures to such strike forces as air force and navy.

MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX IMPEDES ARMS CONTROL

PM051209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Main Obstacle"]

[Text] After the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting THE NEW YORK TIMES published a report from its Moscow correspondent who, with his colleagues from the Western press, had sought to ascertain what, in the Soviet people's opinion, was the reason for the fact that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting failed to reach an agreement on the arms limitation question.

"The majority of people questioned by the Western media correspondents," the report says, "stated that the main obstacle on the path of achieving progress in the sphere of curbing the arms race is Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative or rather, as it is called throughout the world, the 'star wars' program."

Well, that's how it is. Soviet people do indeed see in this dangerous design the main obstacle on the path to ending the arms race. And they are not alone in this assessment: essentially all peoples and the majority of governments think the same. It is notable that many Western newspapers also give the same description -- word for word -- of the "star wars" program.

Thus, the French newspaper LE MONDE stated: "The main obstacle on the path to further normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations in nuclear disarmament is the U.S 'Strategic Defense Initiative.'" And here is what NEW YORK TIMES observer T. Wicker wrote in the newspaper's 26 November issue: "Since Geneva it has become perfectly obvious that Reagan's 'Strategic Defense Initiative' is the basic obstacle on the path to a 50-percent reduction of the great powers' nuclear arsenals."

Who Stands To Gain From the Space Arms Race

It is just as obvious who is erecting this obstacle: It is a case of the U.S. military-industrial complex, which links its calculations on truly fabulous profits with the creation of a space armaments system.

It is the military-industrial complex and its Pentagon stooges which stonewall any agreement on renouncing the militarization of space although the joint Soviet-U.S. statement on the results of the summit meeting clearly states that the sides intend "to prevent the arms race in space and end it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear armaments, and strengthen strategic stability."

The two leaders not only put their authority behind this proposition, elaborated back in January by the USSR and the U.S. foreign ministries, but also decided to accelerate work at their representatives' talks in Geneva "with a view to fulfilling these tasks," as their joint statement says.

Nonetheless, literally the day after this accord had been reached, statements percolated from Washington to the effect that the Pentagon, ignoring the talks on preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth, was forcing on the creation (sozdaniye) of space armaments. What is the worth even of the report, made public immediately after the publication of the joint Soviet-U.S. statement, that the administration had decided that one of the U.S. Department of Energy's research centers, the Hanford National Laboratory in Richland, will engage in developing a compact nuclear reactor to feed components of the space "shield." The project is to be completed by 1991. Its implementation will cost $480 million.

At almost the same time THE NEW YORK TIMES press service published an article meaningfully headed "The 'Star Wars' Industry Is Beginning To Take on Specific Outlines." The article cited abundant official data from which the newspaper concluded that "essentially an industry has already arisen around the 'Strategic Defense Initiative.'"

"The Pentagon is already spending over $2 billion on research to create [sozdaniye] a space defense system, having concluded over 1,500 contracts," THE NEW YORK TIMES reports. "The fully deployed system will possibly cost from $400 million to $1.5 trillion." The list of the contracts connected with "star wars" for fiscal 1985 occupies 28 pages alone.

The large corporations engaged in producing sophisticated arms systems are rushing to get orders from the Pentagon for space weapons, doing everything to advertise their readiness to produce these weapons very quickly. "There is growing talk," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "of the need to make this system so technically attractive that it will be politically impossible(!) to oppose its deployment."

That, therefore, is the will of the military-industrial complex which does not even conceal the fact that it considers itself the master of the situation in Washington. In this connection we cannot fail to draw attention to the rather clumsy attempts of some -- anonymous, as usual -- "representatives of official U.S circles" to protest the fact that Moscow is noting this complex' enormous influence on U.S. state affairs.

Who Then is the Master of the Situation in Washington?

"U.S. diplomats and commentators," THE NEW YORK TIMES again wrote recently, "attribute these statements to the Russians' inadequate information about the United States." They claim that this is "an oversimplified view of America." But here is how a well-informed American, NEW YORK TIMES observer A. Lewis, answered these "diplomats and commentators": "Oversimplified? That definition would be more appropriately applied to those who doubt the influence of the military-industrial complex in the United States... The complex' influence has grown beyond the worst expectations."

Lewis recalled that on the day the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva began, THE WASHINGTON POST published an article under the heading "Military Contractors Alarmed at Possible Consequences of Arms Control: Talks between Superpowers Could Lose Them Advantageous Contracts."

The report under this headline stated that military contractors regard as "sinister" (!) the proposal for a 50-percent nuclear arms reduction. THE WASHINGTON POST specified that many U.S. contractors fear an agreement will suddenly be reached on halting the arms race and then those types of weapons which they have spent years developing will be banned "before they enter into the profitable stage of full-scale production."

To this must be added the fact that the U.S. military-industrial monopolies, enjoying the administration's special favor and obtaining superprofits from the arms race, is also contriving to avoid paying taxes, thus swindling the treasury. French capitalist R. Hersant's newspaper LE FIGARO recently violated the principle of class solidarity with its transatlantic partners and revealed the mechanism of this dishonesty (it was evidently filled with envy: Things haven't gotten so far in Western Europe yet!). LE FIGARO published in a prominent place a most eloquent report headed: "United States: Untaxed Superprofits."

It turns out that 275 U.S. military-industrial corporations, enjoying the legislative "relief" introduced in 1981 by the Reagan administration, are paying the treasury three times less than they should.

Moreover, LE FIGARO reports that a whole series of very large corporations are not only not paying taxes, but are even... receiving money from the treasury as reimbursement for previously paid taxes.

To avoid misunderstandings I shall produce the following quotation from the newspaper:

"Boeing: $2 billion in profits from 1981 through 1984. Tax paid: nil. On the contrary, $285 million in tax returned. It is striking that this is a legal (!) practice often employed in the United States. Here is what was revealed during studies whose results were published in Washington: About 50 major U.S. companies did not pay one cent in taxes to the federal government from 1981 through 1984 although their profits over this period totaled $56 billion. At the same time these companies received about $2.4 billion from the U.S. Treasury over these 4 years, taking advantage of certain provisions in the tax code relating primarily to depreciation allowances and credits for capital investments."

To this we can add that the superprofits from corporations belonging to the military-industrial complex are continuing to grow at truly dizzying rates.

The Rockwell International corporation announced 10 November that its participation in the implementation of the space shuttle program and the creation of the new B-IB strategic bombers gave it record profits in 1984 -- nearly $600 million, which is 20 percent more than it obtained the previous year.

Lockhead's profits last year were $344 million -- 12 percent more than the previous year; this revenue was the result of Pentagon orders for the installation of Trident-2 missiles, C-5B military transport aircraft, and other military equipment.

The Northrhop company's income in the third quarter of this year alone increased 36 percent through government orders for the installation of fighters and research work in the field of electronic apparatus for missiles.

This list could be extended.

What Perturbs the Americans

"Before World War II, in my youth, we laughed at the Marxist proposition that the capitalist countries' economy depends on war and military production." A. Lewis, whose views are, of course, far from Marxist, writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES. "But in the time which has elapsed since World War II the state of affairs in our country has changed. That is what President Eisenhower stressed when he said: 'We must guard against the military-industrial complex' acquisition of unwarranted influence, voluntary or involuntary. The potential exists and will continue to exist for a catastrophic increase in the power of those who possess it unrightfully.'"

Since Eisenhower made that statement the military-industrial complex has strengthened its position still further and this cannot fail to perturb sensible Americans, and not only Americans.

"To all appearances nuclear weapons have acquired their own uncontrollable dynamic," A. Lewis noted. "In terms of 1985 dollars, in the period since 1945 we have spent $1.9 trillion on armaments and systems for their delivery. We now have over 25,000 nuclear arms systems and every day we produce approximately five new warheads.

The military bureaucractic apparatus and the zeal displayed by scientists in the laboratories where work on armaments is done just like the economic motives (read -- the chase after profits! -- Yu. Zh.) of the aerospace industry are pushing us to produce an increasing quantity of weapons. Worst of all is the fact that we are letting ourselves be hypnotized into regarding military expenditure as a means of increasing the number of jobs. That is what the weapons manufacturers are trying to persuade us with and we believe them. In fact reliance on military production undermines our ability to produce civilian goods and to compete in that sphere."

To this should be added the fact that the military-industrial complex, growing rich on the arms race, is literally ruining America. After all, it is a fact that the United States produced its 1985 budget with a deficit of over $200 billion and its state debts were in excess of $2 trillion. However much the Reagan administration may economize on allowances for its sick and poor citizens and school lunches, it cannot, of course, thus fill in the enormous hole in the state budget caused by the unceremonious rule of the military-industrial complex which has been and remains the main obstacle not only on the path toward halting the pernicious arms race, but also on the path to the normalization of the U.S. economy.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS, DISARMAMENT FORUM HELD IN VIENNA

LD062224 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Vienna, December 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Tyupayev reports:

"Chemical weapons and disarmament problems" is the subject of the "public forum" which was held in the Austrian capital on the initiative of the International Peace Institute. The forum was attended by representatives of public organizations and the Austrian Peace Movement, scholars. Academician Karl Heinz Lohs, member of the GDR delegation at the Geneva disarmament talks, pointed out the need for vigorous efforts to achieve a ban on chemical weapons, which are one of the most dangerous mass destruction weapons. He pointed out the special danger of the programme drawn up in the United States to produce binary chemical weapons and equip the U.S. Armed Forces with them.

These weapons are to be deployed in the territory of a number of West European countries, above all the FRG, which is a source of tremendous danger to the peoples of the European Continent.

The speaker evaluated the initiative of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG) and the Social-Democratic Party of Germany, FRG, to create in Europe a zone free from chemical weapons including the GDR, FRG, and Czechoslovakia as an important contribution to improving the political climate and ensuring an atmosphere of international trust. He stressed that this initiative meets with full support from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, all forces declaring for an immediate resolution of the problem of a ban on chemical weapons.

The participants in the meeting pointed out the importance of new effective steps for a general and complete ban on chemical weapons and destruction of their stocks.

WEEKLY'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD081739 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 8 Dec 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program, presented by All-Union Radio commentator Nikolay Agayants, with APN political observer Spartak Beglov; and TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

Socialist 'Cohesion'

[Text] [Agayants] Hello, comrades! In international relations today our party, as we all know, attaches priority and paramount attention to the further development and consolidation of the friendly links between the USSR and the other socialist countries. And that is not fortuitous. The draft new edition of the CPSU Program stresses in Part 3 which speaks of the tasks of the CPSU on the international scene and the struggle for peace and social progress, I quote: The party strives for firm comradely relations and multiple cooperation between the USSR and all states in the socialist system. Yes, in its precise, clear, and consistent foreign policy course, the CPSU has proceeded and continues to proceed from the fact that the unity and cohesion of the countries of socialism is in the interests of each of them individually and all of them together and serves the cause of peace and the triumph of socialist ideals. A subject of particular concern by the CPSU is, naturally, the strengthening in every possible way of the friendship, unity, cohesion, and mutually advantageous cooperation with the countries of the fraternal socialist community. For it is on its strength, the success of the constructive work by each state, and the purposefulness and coordination of their action that the course of this historic rivalry between socialism and capitalism and the future of world civilization to a large degree depend.

[Kornilov] It should be stressed, Nikolay Ivanovich, that the growing threat of nuclear war breaking out is being resolutely countered by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries with a line aimed at ensuring through the joint efforts -- I stress, the joint efforts -- of all states and peoples that an end be put to the frantic arms race, that it be prevented from being extended into space, that the slide of mankind toward a nuclear catastrophe be averted, and that the skies over the planet be peaceful.

[Agayants] The indivisibility of socialism and peace is one of the decisive advantages of our system and one of the most important pieces of evidence of its ultimate triumph on an international scale. For in the socialist countries -- and this, as you know, is also reflected in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program -- there are no classes or groups with an interest in aggressive foreign policy and the arms race, in the political and economic enslavement of other peoples, or in foisting the will of others upon them. The foreign policy course of the states of the socialist community expresses the fundamental interests of the broad popular masses who carry on their lives on the basis of their own labor. To sum up, socialist society has no need of violence and wars or the exploitation of the peoples of other countries.

That is why we have countered and continue to counter the deliberate exacerbation of international tension and the military hysteria being whipped up by the reactionary circles of imperialism with a peace-loving policy based on the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence between countries independent of their social systems. It is aimed at ending the arms race without delay, stepping up the processes of disarmament, developing even-keeled, correct, and civilized relations among states, and expanding and deepening mutually advantageous economic and trade links.

'Significant' Geneva Summit

It is here, I think, that one should turn for one of the most vivid examples of the efforts by our countries and their joint action for peace with the very widest circle of countries on the globe, once again to the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, which has become a significant event in international life today. Our great country's course toward strengthening trust between states and developing constructive cooperation and its adherence to the quest for a solution to even the most complex problems by political means through talks, a vivid manifestation of which was the work by the USSR delegation in Geneva. That course enjoys the warm support of Soviet and the unanimous approval of our friends and allies, meets with broad understanding by responsible politicians and public figures in various countries, and is received with hope by all people of good will wherever they live. But what about the West? What about the United States and its NATO partners? What is your view on the subject, Spartak Ivanovich?

[Beglov] You are right, Nikolay Ivanovich. Every country is continuing to study closely the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, to compare the positions of the sides and forecast the future of world politics. But as far as the Western countries are concerned, primarily the United States, there are various clashing viewpoints. As always there are optimistic views and sober, well-balanced assessments, but at the same time much alarm and concern is aroused when you look at how the U.S. militarist machine continues to operate under its own momentum and how the Pentagon generals and military contractors are striving to safeguard their profitable contracts and prevent the conveyor belt of up-to-date weaponry from being shut down.

There is every grounds for saying that a struggle is already being waged in the U.S. ruling circles over the results of Geneva, and the politicians of hawklike persuasion are clearly unable to accept the fact that the points of contact between the Soviet Union and the United States which were found in Geneva, such as the agreement that nuclear war must not be unleashed and that both sides must not strive for military superiority, are in direct contradiction both to platform on which the so-called second cold war has been waged against the Soviet Union for the past 5 years, and to these people's inner convictions, as it were, and their interests. It is not surprising, therefore, that what comes through in the propaganda statements by representatives of the extreme right wing is primarily the call to cancel out the positive results of Geneva and reduce the sum total of the meeting to zero.

It is in this spirit that the journalist William Buckley, who is well known for his reactionary views, has recently been writing. In this commentary in THE WASHINGTON POST, William Buckley quite cynically calls for the results of the Geneva meeting to be viewed as zero, as a nothing. But nothing is something that does not exist, a void. However, politics, like nature, abhors a vacuum. Much depends on what it is that makes up the content of politics; illusions or reality. The dangerous aspect of U.S. policy in the past few years has been that imbued with illusions -- illusions about the permissibility of nuclear war and the achievement of military superiority over the Soviet Union -- and, upholding our position of principle in our approach to urgent problems, the Soviet side showed the bankrupt nature of those illusions. The moment of truth in Soviet-U.S. relations lies precisely in the fact that the U.S. President will not be able to pursue his policy further without taking the realities of the world into account.

The Soviet side, as many U.S. and among other observers note, told the U.S. leadership clearly that a foreign policy using the old baggage has no future and that the policy of every state in international affairs must correspond to the real conditions in the world. Given the whole unequivocal nature of the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, there must, of course, be no extremes in appraising it in either direction, either exaggerating the results or, at the same time, belittling them.

The meeting created certain prerequisites for a change for the better, both in Soviet-U.S. relations and in world politics as a whole. Moreover, in waiting to see how words are translated into action in the future, the whole world will expect each side henceforth not only to say, but also to do, everything possible precisely to reduce the threat of war, and will expect this action to take place in questions of ending the arms race and bringing about real disarmament, and not along the lines of putting new spirals into that race, particularly in space.

McFarlane Resignation

If one is to speak of the President's inner circle, the upper echelon of power in Washington, there are different trends of thought there also which clash with one another. The world press has currently been generating lively comment on the surprise resignation of McFarlane from his post as special U.S. presidential adviser on national security affairs. Many observers are of the opinion that certain political dissent is behind it. REUTER, for example, in its first analysis of the event, insists that for some time now in Washington, certain differences have been observed between the attitudes of the so-called "moderates" on the one hand and the proponents of a hard line on the other. Observers put McFarlane, among others, in the first category -- the moderates -- while Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger invariably figures as the leader of the hard-line proponents toward the Soviet Union.

Another thing that will inevitably draw attention is that the White House Chief of Staff, Donald Regan, who is considered the winner in the rivalry which resulted in McFarlane's resignation, said on BBC television that the deployment of U.S. weapons in space would not have a negative effect on the course of the Soviet-U.S. nuclear arms talks. Such a statement is in direct contradiction to the accord that was reached in Geneva, the affirmation of the formula on which the Soviet-U.S. talks on ending the arms race should continue. So world public opinion will judge the further development of U.S. policy and whether it corresponds to the spirit and content of the Geneva accords from the real, concrete action taken.

[Agayants] On the eve of the Geneva meeting and while it was being held, fears were openly voiced in U.S. circles connected with the military-industrial complex and the military business over the fact that the start of a summit-level Soviet-U.S. dialogue could create conditions facilitating measures of real disarmament. The military contractors are alarmed at the possible consequences of armaments control. Talks between the two great powers could deprive them of profitable contracts. That was what THE WASHINGTON POST said on 19 November. In the same paper, a consultant of a major firm engaged in Pentagon contracts stated directly that a lessening of tension in relations between the USSR and the United States is a bad thing for the military budget.

[Kornilov] That is right, Nikolay Ivanovich just as it is also correct that now, since Geneva, certain circles in the United States connected with the military-industrial complex have, in their comments on the results of the Geneva meeting, been particularly stressing the fact that, as they say, the Geneva talks will not be reflected in the scale of allocations and the volume of military contracts in the United States, especially within the SDI framework. They have, so to speak, been placating the arms magnates. Nothing happened in Geneva which might threaten the estimates of expenditure that have been already drawn up, the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK stated on 2 December, quoting influential members of Congress.

U.S. Military-Industrial Complex

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, which is an influential U.S. newspaper, said the following: Now that contracts for large-scale military programs such as the building of the B-1 bomber and the Stealth invisible aircraft have in the main been placed, U.S. military-industrial companies have turned their gaze to SDI as the final Pentagon vein of gold in the 20th century. Indeed, for the U.S. military-industrial corporations, SDI actually constitutes a vein of gold for the nucleus of the military-industrial complex. Here are just a few figures for you: Within the framework of SDI, the cost of a system of stations of between 18 and 50 space platforms equipped with lasers will, according to specialists' tentative estimates, amount to between $100 billion and $500 billion. The cost of putting each platform into orbit will be between $27 billion and $38 billion. The outlay on the operating of a space antimissile system will be no less that $10-15 billion. The overall cost of the program to create [sozdaniye] a single-layer space antimissile system will, according to the experts' calculations, exceed $500 billion, while the construction of a multi-layer system with several space echelons will cost U.S. taxpayers the truly fantastic sum of $1.5 trillion or even $2 trillion. I would remind you that, for comparison, at the present time about $800 billion are being spent annually throughout the world on military expenditures.

[Agayants] Incidentally, Yuriy Emmanuilovich, one of the latest editions of DER SPIEGEL says that Washington's plans for the militarization of space -- that same Strategic Defense Initiative of Washington's -- are intended to provide the U.S. military concerns with big orders for the next 30 years.

[Kornilov] DER SPIEGEL is undoubtedly right; but I would particularly stress the fact that the mounting number of such orders is by no means a thing of the distant future. Let us refer to THE NEW ORK TIMES press service, which reports that the Pentagon has already concluded over 1,500 contracts connected with implementation of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. Here now is some information from the American Council on Economic Priorities. In 2 years, the Boeing military corporation has received $364 million from the so-called SDI funds, while McDonnell-Douglas has received $236 million, Lockheed $240 million, and the Teledyne military company $115 million. Gross, an owner of the Lockheed military corporation and a big fish in California's military business, was once asked why he was engaged in the production of military aircraft. This is what he answered, and I quote: This question is as old as the world, he replied. The Pentagon pays $100 for every automatic rifle, it pays $700 for an Army truck, $29,000 for an armored personnel carrier, and $100,000 for an artillery gun. These are mere pittances. It is a different matter with my products. The payment for a helicopter is $300,000 and for a combat aircraft $2 million. These are profitable commodities that are in demand, gentlemen. End of quote. Space weapons are incomparably more profitable and are a commodity in demand.

[Agayants] The U.S. arms magnates receive colossal profits not only from the production of space types of weaponry but also from the further improvement of up-to-date nuclear systems. As has been already reported, yet another underground nuclear explosion has been carried out at the test site in the state of Nevada. It is the 15th one this year and the 645th since 1951, when the United States set about an extensive program of nuclear weapons testing.

U.S. Nuclear Testing

[Kornilov] In commenting on this fact, it is necessary first of all to say that the nuclear explosions that have been following one after another in Nevada are by no means only causing vibrations in the ground.

They have also been causing mounting alarm among the world public -- an alarm that is justified and natural. After all, Nikolay Invanovich, it is well known that these explosions are being carried out for the purpose of striving to get a qualitative improvement in nuclear weapons and the creation of fresh types of nuclear weapons. For this reason the halting of nuclear tests, which the Soviet Union has consistently advocated, persistently and unswervingly, is in essence a key problem in the matter of a real limitation on the practical possibilities for producing new types of nuclear bombs and warheads. I would remind you in this connection that back in July the Soviet Union came out with a major and genuinely constructive initiative when it unilaterally halted all nuclear tests and called upon the United States to join in this action. This step by our country was welcomed -- and is being welcomed at the now, too -- by many eminent politicians and the broad public.

[Agayants] One cannot fail to speak of the fact that this latest underground nuclear explosion reverberated in Neveda after the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting -- a meeting in which the sides quite definitely stated that nuclear war must not be unleashed and in which they undertook not to strive for military superiority. Of course, the long-term significance of the Geneva meeting results will be revealed in specific practical deeds and will depend on the readiness of the sides to act on the basis of the joint document that was adopted in Geneva. However, the peace-loving public is already entitled to ask how the contents of that document may be reconciled with the fact that Washington is at a forced pace continuing its preparations for "star wars," building up its stocks of chemical weapons, and continuing with nuclear tests, the sole purpose of which is supplement to the utmost the already crammed nuclear arsenals of the United States and NATO with new, even more powerful types and varieties of weapons of destruction and death.

[Kornilov] I rather think it would be correct in this context to particularly emphasize anew that the elimination of the nuclear threat on the basis of not allowing the armaments race to emerge into space, and reducing it on earth, is now a pivotal task. It requires a responsible approach and the tireless efforts and contributions of all states. The chance provided by the results of Geneva and which has been opened up by Soviet initiatives, including the Soviet moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons, must not be missed. That is what is required and expected by the Soviet public and by the entire international public.

[Agayants] As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev pointed out in his report at the fourth session of the 11th Convocation USSR Supreme Soviet, the deep sources of many regional conflicts are multifaceted. They are partially rooted in history and, chiefly, in those social and economic conditions in which the liberated countries have been placed. The United States, accustomed as it is to thinking in terms of its spheres of interests -- and these spheres extend far beyond the bounds of the United States to many regions and areas of the globe -- so, the United States, held captive by recurrences of imperial thinking, which denies the right of peoples to independently decide their own destiny, is attempting to reduce the explanation of all these extremely complicated problems to East-West rivalry. In so doing, Washington is putting counterrevolution, reaction, and the legitimate governments of states which are today proceeding along the path of national liberation and progress all on the same level.

U.S. Subversion, Allocations

It is no accident, therefore, that the crimes of apartheid in South Africa, the atrocities of the basmachis and dushmans, the Somoza bands' undeclared war against the Sandino people, and the rapacious policy of the Tel Aviv hawks in the Middle East, and much else besides, are painstakingly passed over in silence in the U.S. capital.

However, as the Russian saying goes, you can't hide an owl in a sack, and secrets will sooner or later become public.

For instance, a number of U.S. publications have reported recently that under the present Washington administration, allocations for conducting subversion against foreign states which are not to the U.S. liking have been sharply increased.

[Beglov] Well, here's a fresh illustration of what you have been saying, Nikolay Ivanovich. It was reported the other day that the U.S. Congress had allocated -- and secretly, at that -- $470 million to the CIA for the current financial year in order to help arm the so-called Afghan freedom fighters -- that is, bandits and dushmans who are playing the role of mercenaries in the undeclared war against the Afghan people and against the Afghan people's democratic revolution. It is typical that when the Afghanistan issue comes out into the arena of international diplomacy -- that is, when it becomes the subject of negotiations and talks as was the case, for instance, at the Geneva summit meeting -- then the U.S. leadership immediately starts to make out that the United States has nothing to do with it and that the whole matter boils down to so-called Soviet expansionism, as U.S. President Ronald Reagan never tires of repeating. However, this very example indicates that it is precisely the United States which is the side that stubbornly disregards the proposals that already exist on settling the conflict. It is doing everything possible, whenever the opportunity presents itself, to complicate and exacerbate the situation even further. If one looks directly at what is happening, what is going on is essentially a war being conducted by the hands of the United States.

I see confirmation of this idea, in particular, in the latest article published in TIME magazine, which states that the conflict in Afghanistan is in a certain sense the biggest war which the United States is currently waging, even if it is through others' hands. It would be superfluous, as the saying goes, to comment on that.

[Agayants] Incidentally, Spartak Ivanovich, Washington is adhering to exactly the same course in relation to Angola, for instance.

[Beglov] Yes, and in so doing, the same methods and the same ways of covering up and disguising are being used. For example, when President Reagan was asked the other day why the U.S. State Department objects to assistance being rendered openly to the mercenaries in Angola, the White House boss replied: I am glad you asked me that question. We all believe that a secret operation will turn out to be more useful for us and will have greater chances of success at the present time than would an open operation. A double approach, double standards, and double criteria are generally characteristic of U.S. policy where regional conflicts are concerned, as you have already mentioned, Nikolay Ivanovich. A dangerous consequence of this is not only that stories and conjectures are created which distort the essence of the matter, but also that the United States creates obstacles in the way of the realization of proposals and initiatives which already exist for a peaceful political settlement of these conflicts.

Well, let's take the Middle East. In Geneva, incidentally, I happened to be present at one of the press conferences when Secretary of State Shultz was asked whether he anticipated any rapprochement in the Soviet and U.S. positions on the Near East question at the summit meeting and whether the idea of an international peace conference on the Middle East, with all interested sides taking part, would be any more realistic a prospect after this meeting. The secretary of state replied: You know, I would be surprised if this did happen -- which, of course, gave rise immediately to perplexity and amazement in the hall. Why? Well, because behind all this is the unconstructive and obstructionist U.S. policy, according to which the Middle East is a sort of reserve, a legitimate province of U.S.-Israeli expansionism.

They attempt to strengthen their position and consolidate themselves and hamper any peaceful settlement, and, furthermore, to hinder the participation of the Soviet Union, insofar as the latter is proceeding from the position precisely of a just political settlement.

Such is the U.S. position. This, of course, is at odds with the opinion of the majority of states, as is eloquently indicated by the latest events at the UN General Assembly. Discussion of the Palestine question is currently under way there, and one delegate after the other is getting up and showing how the U.S. position, acting together with Israel, has essentially blocked settlement of the key and fundamental issue of the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. The majority of the delegates who spoke at the General Assembly stressed that in order to find a way out of the situation, it is essential to seek solutions to Middle East problems not by means of behind-the-scenes machinations involving separate deals, but by way of honest and collective efforts with all interested sides taking part. The Soviet Union has consistently insisted on just such a course of action, and this is why the question of convening an international peace conference on the Middle East, with all interested sides taking part, has once again arisen in all its magnitude.

[Kornilov] We have mentioned the subversion and the essentially undeclared war which the ruling circles of the United States have unleashed against sovereign Afghanistan, and their actions against Angola. I would like to recall that the Washington leadership has repeatedly showered the Sandinista government of Nicaragua with slanderous attacks and threats, accompanying all this with assertions to the effect that this government, so they say, is allegedly obstructing the peace process in Central America, and offers no possibility of drawing up a peaceful agreement within the framework of the Contadora process. What can be said on the whole in regard to all these facts?

There is no other country in the world whose leaders would so importunately advertise themselves to be such steadfast champions of the principles of international morality; and there is, perhaps, no other country whose leading circles would so shamlessly resort to dictat, arbitrariness, violence, and terrorism in the international arena, would so openly elevate terror to the level of state policy, as the imperialist circles of the United States do.

[Agayants] In spite of all the acuteness of current international relations, the Soviet Union and the other countries of our fraternal community are firmly convinced, as before, that the threat of nuclear war can be averted. The CPSU, the draft of the new edition of our party program states, takes as its point of departure that there is no fatal inevitability of a world war; it can be prevented, mankind can be saved from catastrophe. It is in this that the historic calling of socialism and of all peace-loving progressive forces of our planet lies.

It is time for the program to end. Thank you, comrades, for your attention. All the best to you.

NATO BODIES HOLD WINTER MEETINGS IN BELGIUM

'Serious Differences'

PM061446 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Antonov report: "NATO: Along the Path of Military Preparations"]

[Text] Brussels -- In NATO Headquarters in Evere, meetings of this organization's military organs have taken place.

The military ministers, chiefs of general staff, commanders in chief of the armed forces of the North Atlantic bloc countries, and top NATO military leaders have held meetings within the framework of the "Eurogroup," the Military Committee, and the Military Planning Committee.

The meetings in Evere graphically demonstrated NATO's intentions of further pursuing the dangerous course of increasing militarist preparations and forcing the pace of the nulcear and conventional arms race. The session of the Military Planning Committee was a clear example in this respect. In the final communique on the results of the session its participants confirmed their willingness to continue the deployment in West Europe of U.S. first-strike nuclear missile weapons in accordance with the schedule adopted in NATO, to implement the "strategy of nuclear deterrence" agreed on by the bloc, to reinforce their arsenals of "classic types of weapons" using the latest technological achievements, and to strive to increase real military expenditure.

At the same time the session of the Military Planning Committee also revealed serious differences between the United States and its West European allies, primarily in the sphere of nuclear weapons. Thus, Greece has stated its opposition to U.S. nuclear strategy and Washington's plans to militarize outer space. The Danish representative reserved his country's position on the question of intermediate-range missiles.

During the NATO meetings massive pressure was brought to bear on the Netherlands, which recently announced its decision to reduce its obligations within the framework of the bloc with regard to tactical nuclear weapons. It is a question of the Dutch Government's intention to reject the use of nuclear ammunition on F-16 and Orion aircraft which patrol the North Sea coast. At the press conferences held here, foreign journalists literally showered NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington and U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger with questions concerning the pressure on the Netherlands. Lord Carrington was forced to admit that the Pentagon chief and the defense ministers of a number of other bloc countries had expressed their "extreme displeasure" to their Dutch colleague, J. de Ruiter, concerning the decision of the Dutch Government, and that they had demanded it be reviewed. Local observers note in this connection that the pressure on the Netherlands will be continued at the session of the NATO Council, in which the bloc's foreign ministers will participate and which will take place in Evere 12-13 December.

'Stale, Militarist' Spirit

OW060905 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Dec 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by Aleksandr Serikov]

[Text] Meetings of the leading organs of the North Atlantic bloc have begun at NATO Headquarters in Evere. Here is our television news commentary:

[Serikov] Hello, comrades. It has become a tradition for leaders of the North Atlantic alliance to hold winter meetings. The spirit of the current series of meetings, judging by the first sessions, is also traditional; it is stale and militarist.

Of course, the results of Geneva are forcing the NATO strategists to formulate their bellicose statements more carefully, to camouflage them with peaceful rhetoric. However, the essence of NATO's strategy -- intensified military preparations -- will not change as a result. The first official documents of the meetings of the Eurogroup, the Military Committee, and the Military Planning Committee have shown this.

For example, the communique of the Eurogroup notes the NATO allies' intention to pursue, as before, a position of strength against the socialist countries. With this aim, the aspiration to continue deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles on the territory of Western Europe was reaffirmed.

The current meetings in Evere are also traditional in the sense that they confirm the discord within NATO. For example, Greece and Denmark, which adhere to a special line on the question of U.S. nuclear missile deployment in Western Europe, have once again expressed their opposition to Washington's nuclear strategy. Spain signed the document conditionally, while the Netherlands, which has decided to reduce its nuclear obligations in NATO, was subjected to unprecedented pressure.

The winter meetings of the NATO military leaders show that the main aim of their strategy, to build up the West's military potential, remains unchanged.

U.S., UK RESPONSIBLE FOR UNESCO DIFFICULTIES

LD061153 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

Doudou Diene, director of the office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to the U.N., has condemned Britain's decision to withdraw from that organization. Addressing a press conference held at the U.N. Headquarters, he categorically rejected the bourgeois propaganda claims that, following the USA and Britain, the other Western countries would also withdraw from UNESCO. The UNESCO conference held in Sofia in October-November this year has demonstrated the unity of that organization's member-countries, Doudou Diene said. He rejected as absolutely groundless the charges of UNESCO being overpoliticized. The UNESCO activity is aimed at stamping out diseases, poverty and illiteracy, he said.

It pointed out among the U.N. circles that the cause of UNESCO's current crisis is the global policy of the USA and Britain against the developing states. Washington and London backing the latter are unhappy about the fact that they have to reckon with the growing influence at the United Nations Organization of the independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America which sharply criticize the aggressive militaristic policy of the USA and its selfish stand on the issue of international trade.

U.S. ABSTAINS FROM UN VOTE ON AID TO ANGOLA

LD072350 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent S. Baybakov reports:

The U.N. Security Council has unanimously passed a resolution requesting all states urgently to render the necessary assistance to Angola with a view to strengthening its defence capacity. Only the United States abstanined from separate voting on this main point of the document.

The participants in the council's meeting discussed the U.N. secretary-general's report which gives an estimate of the damage inflicted as a result of South Africa's armed attacks on Angolan territory. The report had been prepared on the strength of the conclusions drawn by the U.N. Security Council's commission which had consisted of representatives of Australia, Egypt, and Peru who had made a trip to Angolan areas which were subjected to attack in September and October this year.

The adopted resolution stresses that the acts of aggression on the part of the racist minority regime in South Africa consitute unceasing disruption of the economic infrastructure of the People's Republic of Angola (PRA). The UN Security Council demanded that the Republic of South Africa pay full compensation to Angola for the damage inflicted as a result of the aggression, and again insisted that Pretoria immediately cease all acts of aggression against Angola and withdraw its troops which occupy part of Angolan territory.

Natarajan Krishnan, permanent representative of India at the United Nations, emphasized during the discussion of the draft resolution that application of all-embracing mandatory sanctions against the Republic of South Africa is the only measure which will make the racists cease the aggression against Angola and other neighboring states.

The Pretoria regime follows the dangerous path of escalation of hostilities, said Elisio Figueiredo, permanent representative of Angola at the United Nations. He stressed that the racists' brazen aggression against the PRA is continued exclusively owing to the support which South Africa gets from the USA. Direct and covert aid which reaches the Republic of South Africa from across the ocean is aimed at overthrowing legitimate governments in the south of Africa which have chosen a democratic way of development, he emphasized.

UN ENVOYS DENOUNCE U.S. ROLE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD072144 Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk reports:

Washington seeks to draw the United Nations Organization into a discussion of the so-called problem of "violations of human rights in Afghanistan". The United States tries to evade responsibility for the atrocious crimes which are being committed on Afghan soil at U.S. bidding by counter-revolutionary bands, Mohammed Farid Zarif, permanent representative of Afghanistan at the United Nations, said in a speech in the U.N. General Assembly's Third Committee (social, humanitarian and cultural). Two thousand schools, 130 hospitals, 500 mosques, 900 cooperatives have been destroyed and 2,000 teachers and more than 200 ministers of religion have been killed by imperialism's hirelings, he emphasized.

The hypocritical stand of the United States has been exposed by representatives of socialist and non-aligned states. Imperialist intervention directed against the April Revolution is the only source of threat to the rights of the Afghan people, pointed out Tomas Hegyi, representative of Hungary.

It is not human rights or a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan that are of interest to political provocateurs, stated Ivan Yakovlev, representative of the USSR. They want to undermine the prestige of the legitimate government of Afghanistan and to do away with the democratic gains which opened the way to a new life for the people of that country. Such is the true goal of this U.S. export of counter-revolution to Afghanistan — the largest-scale operation being carried out by the USA since the war in Vietnam.

SHULTZ 'INTENTIONALLY IGNORING' POSTWAR BORDERS

LD071307 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1145 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, 7 Dec (TASS) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has announced his trip to Europe which begins 9 December. He has reported that he will visit Belgium, Great Britain, the FRG, and West Berlin. G. Shultz will continue his consultations with the foreign ministers of NATO and EEC countries, "which were begun by President Reagan on his way back from Geneva" after the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. "Urgent questions" of trade policy will be an important theme at these consultations. As is known, significant differences exist between the United States and the West European countries in this sphere.

G. Shultz will also undertake a "familiarization" trip to Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia. In connection with these plans, the secretary of state made an announcement from which it follows that a policy directed at distorting the actual state of affairs relating to the postwar structure is being continued by the State Department. In particular, G. Shultz is intentionally ignoring the postwar borders which have been formed. The formation of European socialist states, countries of the socialist community, is related by the secretary of state to a category of issues where the United States has its own interpretation of problems which has nothing in common with the realities of the modern world.

The socialist community exists. It is a solid union of free states. And whatever words representatives of the State Department or other figures from the leading echelon of the United States may use to try to undermine the unity of these countries, it would be a fruitless venture to try to separate them. If G. Shultz's visit is envisaging these aims and not matters concerning the regulation of all-European cooperation within the framework of existing international documents, then these are unsuitable means and they are neither applicable to present conditions nor to future ones. The secretary of state should understand that the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe signed by Washington proceeds from the existence of present, firmly consolidated postwar borders. In particular in this document it is said: "Participant states view all borders of one another as inviolable, as well as the borders of all states in Europe, and therefore they will refrain now and in the future from any encroachments on these borders."

POINDEXTER APPOINTMENT SIGNALS 'PERCEPTIBLE CHANGES'

PM061737 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gan report: "Behind the Reshuffle"]

[Text] Washington, 6 Dec -- The shakeup in the U.S. National Security Council just carried out by the White House is widely regarded here as evidence of a keen struggle for power and influence among leading figures in the administration. It has already been reported that the President's National Security adviser R. McFarlane has resigned, a resignation which the President accepted without delay. Vice Admiral J. Poindexter, formerly McFarlane's deputy, has been appointed in his stead.

Commenting on the change of guard in the National Security Council, observers note unanimously that it was the direct result of "irreconcilable differences" between McFarlane and White House Chief of Staff D. Regan on a number of major foreign policy issues. Among those cited are differences of approach to Soviet-U.S. relations, the program for the creation of MX first-strike ICBM's, and relations with racist South Africa.

It is noted in this connection that Regan, who considers himself the "favorite of the country's conservative forces and, as the newspaper USA TODAY writes, is notable for his "imperial manners," fought to gain personal control over literally every issue.

Although the White House categorically denies the existence of infighting among its leading staffers, it is no secret that McFarlane was basically "pushed out" by Regan from a post whose degree of influence is often equated with the post of secretary of state. As a result, THE NEW YORK TIMES stresses, Regan now becomes "the most powerful figure in the administration after the President and will play a far more active role in the sphere of foreign policy" of the United States. In this connection it is noteworthy that the extreme right-wing WASHINGTON TIMES, applauding McFarlane's departure, hails "the end of the polarization which was paralyzing foreign policy."

At the same time information has begun to appear in the press on the President's new National Security adviser, J. Poindexter, who has remained in the shadows all these years and is therefore relatively unknown. It appears the lack of publicity concerning Poindexter's activities can by no means be regarded as an indication that he was some kind of secondary figure in the administration. On the contrary, by all appearances, this professional military man has played a key role in the elaboration and implementation of various "strong-arm" acts by Washington in the international arena. "It is hardly a coincidence," THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "that the vice admiral has earned a reputation as an advocate of the use of military force as an instrument of diplomacy."

His colleagues in military service have reported that, in particular, Poindexter fiercely advocated the expansion of U.S. armed interference in Lebanon in 1983, insisting on stepping up the bombings of that country. In the same year, in preparing the U.S. troops' intervention in Grenada, he tried to mislead public opinion by ordering White House spokesmen to tell the press that it is "absurd even to imagine that Pentagon soldiers are planning to seize that island." He is credited with organizing the provocative shooting down of two Libyan aircraft by the U.S. Air Force in the region of the Gulf of Sidra, as well as the recent piratical interception of an Egyptian passenger plane with the hijackers of the Italian cruise ship on board.

All of these facts from Poindexter's "track record" can, however, hardly be considered unexpected. This is why. It seems that in the past he was one of the small circle of "proteges" of the now retired Admiral Elmo Zumwalt, who, holding the highest posts in the Pentagon, sought with maniacal obsessiveness the use of armed force wherever Washington saw a "challenge" to its global pretensions.

Observers also draw attention to the fact that Poindexter has a scientific degree in the sphere of nuclear physics. Many people here see this as an indication that the adventurist "star wars" program is now to have a highly influential new patron.

In any event, observers, while refraining as yet from making long-term predictions, stress that at least one thing can already be said quite definitely: "Perceptible changes" will take place in the White House's actions.

U.S. -SOVIET TRADE COUNCIL MEETS IN MOSCOW

Possible 'Milestone'

LD052358 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Next Monday [9 December] the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council will convene in Moscow for its ninth meeting.

Taking part will be over 300 American businessmen, also a Congressional delegation under the leader of the Republican Senate majority, Robert Dole, and Secretary of Commerce Baldrige. Here is more about the meeting:

The business community and political groups in the United States have shown much interest in the pending meeting. That the Council enjoys influence in the United States can be seen by the fact that it persuaded the administration to revive the intergovernmental American-Soviet commission on trade, which had not convened since 1978; also, to propose extending the agreement on economic, industrial, and technical cooperation for another 10 years and to resume negotiations on shipping. American business apparently sees the Council as the most effective body for studying possible business with the Soviet Union and establishing contacts. The pending Moscow meeting of the council could well prove to be a milestone in developing trade and other economic relations, coming as it does soon after the Geneva summit which gave a new impetus to bilateral relations. The Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, pointed out in Geneva that trade provides a material basis for political relations and can improve them and build confidence.

Great Interest Shown

LD080901 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] The United States business community and members of the U.S. Congress are showing great interest in the coming meeting of ASTEC, the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council. That caused discontent among American business circles. Its spokesmen insist on a revision of the Washington policy toward the USSR. That demand is also made by such influential American employer's organizations as the big business round table and the national association of manufacturers.

Participants in a conference on American-Soviet trade held in Chicago early in November spoke out [words indistinct] and technological ties with the Soviet Union and against using trade as a political instrument. This stand has had its effect apparently. The American Administration has been forced to pledge a desire for trade with the USSR in nonstrategic goods. Washington has resumed the operation of the trade mechanism, for one the work of an intergovernmental commission on trade, and has yielded to an extension for 10 years of an American-Soviet agreement for promoting economic, industrial, and technical cooperation.

After a break of many years there have been sessions of the mixed U.S.-USSR commissions on cooperation in agriculture, housing construction, and other types of construction. And yet there are many obstacles on the path to a normalization of trade. They lie above all in the refusal to grant the Soviet Union a most favored nation treatment, and loans from the U.S. Export-Import Bank as well as in the stiffening control over issuing American firms export licences for supplies of modern equipment and technology to the Soviet Union.

It is hardly possible to count on a considerable broadening of trade within the next few years as long as such discriminatory reactions are maintained. As for the Soviet Union it has always been for expanding trade and economic cooperation with the United States only on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Record Number of Participants

LD082119 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Report by correspondent Viktor Shcherbakov]

[Text] The 9th annual meeting of the members of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council begins in Moscow at the Center for International Trade and Scientific-Technological Ties on Monday, 9 December. Taking part in the meeting will be more than 400 heads of almost 150 U.S. corporations and banks.

Judging by the atmosphere on the eve of the meeting of business circles from the United States and the Soviet Union, both sides attach great importance to it. Even the initial meetings and conversations with the U.S. businessmen gathering in Moscow have shown their interest in developing trade with our country, and a desire to discuss a broad range of trade and economic issues with Soviet colleagues. This is also reaffirmed by the number of U.S. participants, a record for the 12 years that ASTEC has existed, and the unprecedented number of firms taking part in the meeting for the first time. Here is the opinion of the U.S. co-chairman of ASTEC, Mr Andreas, chairman of the board of directors of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company: We are here because we have a very optimistic appraisal of the prospects for developing trade with the USSR. This optimism is evoked first and foremost by the improvement in the political climate in Soviet-U.S. relations. At the current session, the main objective will be to seek new directions and forms of mutually advantageous contacts, Mr. Andreas said in conclusion.

Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. secretary of commerce, has arrived specially to take part in the Moscow meeting of ASTEC members. Speaking to journalists at Sheremetyevo Airport, he said: To date, more than 100 large U.S. firms are ASTEC members. Taking this circumstance into account, the U.S. Administration considers the work of ASTEC in development of trade ties between the USSR and the United States important and that is why I am here in Moscow. The organization also makes an important contribution in general to the development of Soviet-U.S. relations, Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. secretary of commerce, said in conclusion.

Delegation, Businessmen Arrive

LD081049 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 8 TASS -- A U.S. delegation headed by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige arrived in Moscow today. It will attend the ninth annual meeting of members of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council.

D. Andreas, co-chairman of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council from the U.S. side, and representatives of the U.S. business circles -- members of the Council arrived in Moscow on the same day.

Trade Official on Prospects

LD081628 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 8 TASS -- In my opinion, prospects of the development of trade relations between the USSR and the U.S. are favourable, Dwayne Andreas, co-chairman of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council who arrived in Moscow today to attend the 9th session of the council has said in a TASS interview.

He pointed out that the session would be attended by the record high number of participants both from the American and Soviet side. We hope that it would become an important step on the way to improving trade relations between the U.S. and the USSR which would develop along with the political relations between our two countries, Dwayne Andreas said.

Baldridge on Bilateral Trade

LD081627 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 8 TASS -- The coming session of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC) will become a major step in the development of Soviet-American relations after the meeting between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Geneva, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige who arrived in Moscow today has said in a TASS interview.

The fact that about 400 American businessmen are coming to take part in the work of ASTEC shows that the U.S. is willing to develop trade with the Soviet Union, Malcolm Baldrige underlined. During half a year that has elapsed since the session of the Soviet-American commission on trade, prospects of bilateral business cooperation have improved. The summit meeting in Geneva played an extremely important part in it, he stressed.

So far the situation in Soviet-American trade is such that a great deal is to be done by the sides in order to ensure a further expansion of cooperation, Malcolm Baldrige pointed out.

Joint Trade Prospects Viewed

PM081645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 85 First Edition p 6

[N. Larionova and V. Sukhoy article: "Trade -- a Bridge to Mutual Understanding: The Expansion of Economic Ties in the Interests of the USSR and the United States"]

[Text] The ninth annual meeting of members of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC) opens in Moscow today. This nongovernmental organization was set up 12 years ago with the aim of promoting the development of mutually advantageous trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union. Today more than 230 U.S. companies and 119 Soviet organizations and enterprises, as well as ministries and departments, are members of ASTEC.

This year's ASTEC meeting is taking place soon after the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. The positive impetus from that meeting creates the opportunity for the routine forum of Soviet and U.S. business circles to be an important event and to promote the expansion of economic ties between the two countries. Both sides have recently come out in favor of ensuring that the chariot of Mercury, god of trade, moves in precisely this direction. Of course, these sentiments have prevailed not because the United States cannot live without us, or we without them. Economic cooperation is a mutually advantageous affair. Moreover, it is the material base for political relations, for their normalization and the formation of an atmosphere of trust.

It has been noted repeatedly in the Soviet Union that underestimating the importance of the sphere of economic mutual relations is an impermissible luxury in terms of the realities of the modern world.

It was noted at the recent USSR Supreme Soviet session that those politicians who try to impose restrictions on the natural desire for business collaboration in the hope of "punishing" someone or other and damaging their partner are not acting sensibly. This policy has long since had its day.

Statements on the need to strive for progress in trade with the Soviet Union are now being made in Washington too. Thus at hearings in the U.S. Congress on the question of the state of and prospects for Soviet-U.S. trade ties, Baldrige, U.S. secretary of commerce, came out in favor of the development of economic ties with the USSR. Prominent representatives of U.S. business circles came out in support of increasing the volume of trade with our country. D. Kendall, member of the ASTEC executive committee and chairman of the PepsiCo board of directors, observed: "I am now more confident than ever before that the expansion of trade with the Soviet Union...meets the highest interests of the United States." There now exist, he said, favorable conditions for the commencement of a "serious process of creating new long-term relations. The expension of trade is an obvious way to build bridges of mutual understanding."

Many other representatives of U.S. business occupy a similar position. That is why, until the last day before the opening of the latest ASTEC session, the list of businessmen wishing to go to Moscow was growing. Some 400 leaders of U.S. companies and banks arrived in our capital.

The favorable trends which have emerged in the development of USSR-U.S. trade are not yet exerting a decisive influence on the present administration's approach to economic relations with the Soviet Union. As a result, in 1984 the United States ranked only fifth in the USSR's trade with the industrially developed capitalist countries, whereas in 1979 it came second.

Practice shows that the policy of restricting trade with the Soviet Union entails many undesirable economic, domestic, and foreign policy consequences for the United States. In order to realize the tremendous potential of the expansion of mutually advantageous trade and economic ties between the USSR and the United States, W. Norris, chairman of the Control Data board of directors, believes, it is necessary for the U.S. Administration to declare a moratorium on all kinds of "sanctions" and "embargoes" and give up using trade with the Soviet Union for political purposes. As an example of the discriminatory barriers erected by Washington, the businessman cited the refusal to issue Control Data with licenses for the delivery of equipment to the USSR.

In all, the restrictions on supplies of oil and gas equipment to the USSR introduced at the beginning of the eighties cost the United States approximately $1.2 billion. This policy also caused serious harm to the U.S. side's reputation as a business partner. Mutually beneficial trade relations cannot be built unless the United States provides normal conditions for trade with the Soviet Union and unless there is complete confidence that the commitments made by U.S. firms will not be unilaterally canceled. It should also be said that while understanding the U.S. companies' desire to increase supplies to the USSR, the Soviet side would like corresponding opportunities to increase its exports to the United States. This applies in particular to the sale of Soviet industrial output in the U.S. market. It is fair to pose the question in those terms. We are not forcing trade partnership on U.S. companies and do not expect "favors," but if economic ties are to develop it must be a two-way street, as Americans are fond of saying.

At the beginning of 1984, President R. Reagan announced his administration's intention to adopt a new approach to relations with the USSR. Thus, in June that year, the term of the agreement between the USSR and the United States on promoting economic, industrial, and technical cooperation was extended for an additional 10 years.

In May this year the routine eighth session of the Soviet-U.S. commission on trade questions was held in Moscow after a break of almost 7 years. An agreement was signed recently to resume air communications between the two countries and talks on shipping were begun.

"A contract heralding a thaw in trade relations between the two countries," was what USA TODAY called the agreement signed in mid-November this year with the Caterpillar Tractor Company for the supply of a consignment of tractors and pipe layers to the USSR.

The benefits from expanding Soviet-U.S. trade and economic cooperation are really considerable. Our country is ready to invite U.S. business circles to take part in implementing major projects. The development of ties and the pooling of forces may offer extensive prospects. The two countries' scientific research centers and laboratories may be able jointly to delve into the mysteries of thermonuclear fusion. The USSR and the United States have experience of cooperation in peaceful space research.

The USSR offers the whole world, including the capitalist states, a broad, long-term, comprehensive program of mutually beneficial cooperation which takes into account the new opportunities presented to mankind by the era of the scientific and technical revolution. And cooperation between two such states as the Soviet Union and the United States could play by no means the least important role in implementing this program.

The ASTEC has done quite a lot to strengthen confidence and mutual understanding between the USSR and the United States.

Today, when the council's routine session is beginning at the "Sovintsentr" building in Krasnaya Presnya, we would like to think that its participants' search for ways of improving USSR-U.S. trade and economic relations will culminate in success. This is in the interests of both countries and peoples.

SCRANTON EVALUATES U.S.-SOVIET UN MEETING

LD061505 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 6 TASS -- William Scranton, a prominent public figure of the USA, told a TASS correspondent that the most important thing about the current dialogue in Moscow, in which he is taking part, is that it is being held after the successful American-Soviet summit meeting in Geneva. He is heading a delegation attending a bilateral meeting of the Soviet and American U.N. Associations, which has opened in Moscow today. The meeting centres on disarmament and international security problems.

William Scranton stressed that the fact that the leaders of the two powers had met in Geneva, held long and difficult talks, and displayed great mutual respect for each other is a tremendous step forward.

"Now," he said, "what we must do is think about the horrors of World War Two and that the Soviets particularly suffered in that war as well as the rest of us, and what might happen if there were a nuclear war." This is necessary, he stressed, to realise that we should do everything in our power and overcome the problems existing between us with the aim of reaching mutual agreements on the main issues. This would usher in a new era in mankind's history.

William Scranton pointed out the importance of Soviet-American cooperation, which is a decisive factor in preserving peace all over the world.

KAPITSA ARRIVES IN BEIJING FOR 'ROUTINE TALKS'

OW062002 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, arrived in Beijing on 5 December for routine consultations on international issues.

He was greeted at the Beijing airport by Qian Qichen, Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs, other Chinese officials, and Soviet Ambassador to China I.S. Shcherbakov.

Meets with Wu Xueqian

LD071133 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1110 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 7 Dec (TASS) -- A meeting took place here today between Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, member of the State Council and the PRC minister of foreign affairs, and Mikhail Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs. Problems connected with the present world situation as well as certain questions concerning Soviet-Chinese relations were discussed during the meeting.

Ilya Shcherbakov, USSR ambassador in the PRC, and Li Zewang, PRC ambassador in the USSR, took part in the conversation which passed in a businesslike atmosphere.

WOMEN'S DELEGATION MEMBER ON SINO-SOVIET TIES

PM041410 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 3 December publishes on page 3 under the headline "The Meetings Were Friendly" a 900-won interview by TRUD's own correspondent Stanislav Kuznetsov with Durla Artykylyzhova, a member of the USSR women's delegation that recently toured the PRC. Artykylyzhova notes that the stores in China had a "fair range" of goods, including Japanese-made goods. She states that the atmosphere of the talks was "calm, businesslike, and friendly" and that "many speeches talked of a desire to restore and further develop our friendly ties. Our interlocutors recalled with gratitude the aid which our country gave China in the fifties." She claims that there is "great interest in the socioeconomic achievements in the USSR," interest that can be seen in the "ever increasing" numbers of Chinese who are learning Russian and the "great demand" for Russian and Soviet literature. In conclusion she states her hope that "our ties, relations, and mutual exchanges of experience will continue to develop for the sake of friendship between our countries' peoples."

PRC WRITERS' UNION URGES 'CULTURAL CONTACTS'

LD051318 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] One of the officials of the Union of Chinese Writers, Shao Hua, has said in a Soviet press interview that the task of Chinese and Soviet writers is to restore in full volume the traditional cultural contacts between the two nations. It is well-known that the contacts were severed 20 years ago in the period of the so-called Cultural Revolution in China. (Shao Hua led a delegation of Chinese authors who toured the Soviet Union for more than 2 weeks. The guests were warmly received by Soviet colleagues. They also met with university teachers and students, and with schoolchildren studying the Chinese language.

SOVIET NAVAL SQUADRON'S DPRK VISIT DESCRIBED

PM0411?3 Moscow KRASNYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Nov 85 Second Edition p 5

[Article by correspondent Captain 1st Rank Yu. Timoshchuk under the rubric "From the Travel Notebook": "True to Memory"]

[Text] As already reported, a detachment of Soviet warships comprising the large ship "Tallinn" and the escort vessels "Poryvistyy" and "Ryanyy" under the flag of Vice Admiral N. Yasakov, first deputy commander of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet, has paid an official friendly visit to the DPRK. The visit was to mark the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from the Japanese militarists.

A real sea of flowers and smiles greeted us in the port of Wonsan. Tens of thousands of Koreans thronging the granite quay chanted: "Friendship, friendship!" All around there were colorful banners: "Long live the CPSU!" and "We warmly welcome our combat sailor friends'"

...Wonsan's new construction projects are very impressive. High-rise buildings stretch upward one after the other. But destructive war has twice swept through this city like a tornado. The battles in the early fifties, when the U.S. aggressors and their Seoul puppets unleashed an aggressive war against the DPRK, were particularly brutal. Wonsan was then literally wiped from the face of the earth. Seven bombs and shells fell for every square meter.

We followed Wonsan's broad, clean streets to the mass grave of the Soviet servicemen who died during the city's liberation in August 1945. An honor guard of the two armies' servicemen is frozen in stone by a granite obelisk. With sadness and at the same time with pride, we read the names inscribed on the stone: I.G. Aksenov, M.P. Gubkin, A.N. Stepanov... There were many who died in the struggle for the Korean people's independence.

Later in Pyongyang, the DPRK capital, we laid a wreath at the Liberation Monument on (Moranbon) hill. "Eternal glory to the great Soviet Army, which liberated the Korean people from the yoke of the Japanese imperialists and opened the way for them to freedom and independence," is written at the base of the monument.

"This monument is the symbol of our combat solidarity," Rear Admiral (Kan San Kho), who was accompanying us, said.

Meetings and conversations with Koreans convinced us that grateful memory and gratitude to the Soviet people live in their hearts. You can only tell the depth of a river when you cross it, and the depth of a man's soul when you live your life with him, the Korean saying goes. Our peoples have traveled a long way together and overcome more than are drastic historical change together. The close bonds of fraternal friendship linking our peoples were described by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK, at a lunch in honor of the Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense minister. Kim Il-song told those present how 40 years ago a Soviet officer named Ya. Novichenko saved his life and the life of other Korean leaders. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has described this feat. The Soviet officer seized a grenade thrown by an enemy agent. In his desire to save many others, Novichenko was prepared to sacrifice himself. The hero only remained alive by a miracle.

"This act showed the very nature of our friendship, which is devoted and true," Kim Il-song observed.

I note in passing that Yakov Tikhonovich Novichenko and his family were among the most honored guests at all the celebrations. This showed not only recognition of the past, but also the links between our countries which are constantly strengthening.

"The Soviet Union is a true friend, which even today provides all-around help and support," Admiral Kim Il-(cher), commander of the DPRK Navy, stressed at the reception where he presented us with "40th anniversary of Korea's Liberation" jubilee medals. The fraternal friendship, which one could say underwent a fiery tempering in the battles to liberate Korea from the Japanese militarists in 1945 and which strengthened in the years when the Soviet Union helped the DPRK during the U.S. imperialist aggression and the restoration of the national economy, is developing today. In the DPRK we met Senior Lieutenant (Reserve) V. Lysyy, captain of the Soviet vessel "Krasnogorskles." The Soviet sailors had been delivering timber to the DPRK and loading up with cement for the USSR. For several years now our country has been one of the DPRK's leading trade partners.

Unfortunately, the DPRK cannot channel all its resources into peaceful, creative labor. Ignoring the DPRK's peace-loving initiatives, Washington and Seoul are stepping up militarist preparations. If the DPRK's proposal to adopt a mutual nonagression declaration with South Korea were accepted, "reasoning" by which Washington tries to justify the presence of U.S. troops in the Korean peninsula would automatically fade away, Comrade Kim Il-song stressed.

But imperialist circles are only interested in fueling tension in that region. And then I remembered a recent ocean trip. In the Sea of Japan we met an armada of U.S. warships taking part in the major U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit-85" maneuvers. Dozens of warships, including the aircraft carrier "Midway" and the helicopter-carrying amphibious assault ship "Tarawa", were heading for the shores of Korea. On board were several thousand marines, armed to the teeth. The aim of this, as indeed of the many other militarist exercises, was perfectly obvious. It was a direct preparation for aggression.

"Apparently, the authors and inspirers of such provocative acts have not drawn lessons from the past," Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of the DPRK Armed Forces, said in a conversation held during his visit to the large ASW ship "Tallinn."

That is why the DPRK people and their Armed Forces cannot remove from the agenda the old revolutionary slogan "Though we die a thousand deaths, we will defend the motherland's freedom." And in this struggle the people of North Korea are not alone.

The idea that, in this complex situation, the friendship and cooperation between our peoples must strengthen still further in the interests of peace and security in the Far East was expressed by Army General O Kuk-yol, chief of the Korean People's Army General Staff, when he received a delegation of sailors.

...We left hospitable Wonsan accompanied by colorfully decorated launches. On their superstructures whole ensembles gave splendid renderings of "Ryabinushka," "Katyusha," and other songs of ours. On the rails and sides of all the vessels were slogans and banners calling for eternal and unbreakable friendship between our peoples.

I think this farewell will be remembered for a long time: On the decks and superstructures hundreds of Koreans waved bouquets of flowers and sets of flags, chanting in harmony "Until the next time!" And our sailors, formed up on board, waved their raised caps in the air.

NORTH, SOUTH KOREA DISCUSS RECIPROCAL VISITS

PM051721 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report citing KCNA: "DPRK-South Korea: "Latest Round of Talks"]

[Text] KCNA reports from Seoul:

The latest round of talks between representatives of the DPRK and South Korea Red Cross societies finished here today. The sides were continuing discussion of questions connected with the organization of reciprocal visits by relatives living in the north and south and a number of other problems of a humanitarian nature.

Understanding was reached on holding the next round of talks in Pyongyang in February 1986.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST CHUN TU-HWAN GOVERNMENT NOTED

LD080812 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, December 8 TASS -- New actions against the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime of Chun Tu-hwan have taken place in South Korea. A bold attack on a police station has been staged in the area of the central railway terminal in Seoul. The attackers hurled incendiary bottles at the building of the police station. After that they distributed leaflets saying that this step was taken in protest against the torture of patriots in South Korean prisons. Violent clashes between the police and the students took place in the city of Pusan.

JCP CONGRESS OPENS; FUWA REPORT CRITICIZED

OW240514 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Report by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents from Atami, Shizuoka Prefecture, on 19 November]

[Text] The 17th congress of the Japan Communist Party [JCP] opened near Atami, a resort city, on 19 November. The more than 1,000 delegates came to hear and discuss a report on activities of the party Central Committee, consider partial revisions of the party program and regulations, and to elect the party's new leadership. Also attending the congress are representatives of more than 20 foreign communist parties and workers parties, including a CPSU Delegation headed by Anatoliy Yegorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the Marxism-Leninism institute.

Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the JCP Central Committee, delivered an opening address, noting that the congress is of special significance in that it is being held in a year that marks the 40th anniversary of the cessation of World War II and the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

He said: For 3-odd years since the last congress, the JCP has been doing its utmost for the prevention of nuclear war and for a complete ban on and the scrapping of nuclear arms.

In this period, a joint statement was signed by the CPSU and JCP delegations on their negotiations. The statement, which set forth as an urgent, extremely important task of the human race the prevention of nuclear war and a complete ban on and scrapping of nuclear arms, is a historic one he said, adding that the JCP will continue to make every possible effort to achieve the goals.

Chairman Miyamoto then referred to the USSR-U.S. summit in Geneva, stating that an accord, if achieved, on a proposed 50 percent cut in strategic nuclear weapons that can reach targets in the United States or the Soviet Union will be a contribution to nuclear disarmament and the easing of international tension. It is also important, he said, that the two leaders reach an agreement on a ban on space weapons. At the same time, Chairman Miyamoto repeated the well known views of the JCP leadership on a number of international issues and issues involving international communist party movements.

In reference to tasks facing democratic forces under the present circumstances, the chairman of the JCP Central Committee noted that scrapping of the Japan-U.S. military alliance, which tramples underfoot Japan's sovereignty and holds Japan hostage, so to speak, in the U.S. global nuclear strategy, is strongly demanded. He then said: As the party of the only country in the world that experienced damage from nuclear weapons, we must do everything in our power to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and get nuclear weapons banned.

Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Presidium of the JCP Central Committee, delivered a report on activities of the Central Committee to the congress, analyzing developments at home and abroad in the 3-odd years since the 16th party congress. The report gave prominence to such issues as peace, disarmament, nuclear war, and nuclear weapons.

While stating that the party should explore ways to resolve these issues as early as possible, Presidium Chairman Fuwa made no mention of the many constructive peace proposals which the Soviet Union had made to ease tension and reduce the threat of nuclear war. He [word indistinct] to incorrectly describe measures taken by the Soviet Union concerning some problems relating to international developments.

The report, like the Central Committee report at the last congress, reflects an attempt to show off and demonstrate the JCP's unique position and judgement on a variety of issues pertaining to peace and war.

Turning to domestic affairs, Mr Fuwa noted that rightist, antidemocratic and militaristic tendencies are gaining strength, that the Japan-U.S. military alliance is being consolidated, and that reactionary, offensives against the worker's vital rights are intensifying. Under these circumstances, it is necessary for progressive forces to wage broader struggles against policies serving major capitalists, against restoration of militarism, and for the scrapping of the Japan-U.S. security treaty and for Japan's true independence, peace, and democracy, he said.

Lastly, Mr Fuwa referred to problems relating to the building of the party, noting the need for expanded party membership, increased dissemination of party publications,and enhanced influence of the party among the masses of people.

IZVESTIYA ON WEINBERGER TALKS WITH YAZAKI

PM041310 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Agafonov "International Commentary": "...Sounds of Yesterday"]

[Text] According to a KYODO report, another round of talks between representatives of the U.S. and Japanese military departments has been held in Washington. S Yazaki, deputy chief of the Japan Defense Agency, held a series of meetings with the Pentagon leadership at which questions of further coordinating the two countries' policy in the military sphere were discussed.

The current trip to Washington by the Japan Defense Agency figure would not have attracted particular interest either because of its level or because of the results of the talks at the Pentagon had it not been for one essential circumstance. S. Yazaki's visit to the United States took place against the backdrop of the enormous impression created throughout the world after the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva. And that is why any international event, be it an ordinary, everyday visit or a statement by an official spokesman, is seen willy-nilly in the light of Geneva and measured against it.

This amendment is not being made at the Pentagon. There are sounds of yesterday in the strident anti-Soviet rhetoric with which the U.S. defense secretary appealed to his interlocutor, in the approach to the security problems of the Asian and Pacific region, the key to which C. Weinberger sees as the establishment of U.S. military superiority, and in the very tone of the Pentagon chief's statements.

"The United States will not change its policy in the Pacific region," C. Weinberger summed up his arguments. And that means that the gamble on expediting military preparations, turning the region into an arena for nuclear missile confrontation, and using the territories of its allies -- and above all Japan -- as a bridgehead for deploying a first-strike potential is being maintained.

Recently Japan's ASAHI newspaper cited notable facts attesting to unprecedented activeness on the part of the U.S. strategic forces on the Japanese islands. Thus, according to ASAHI's figures, this year the record for the number of visits to Japanese ports by U.S. nuclear submarines and other nuclear-capable ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet has been beaten. In terms of the number of strike aircraft carriers the 7th Fleet is the most powerful in the U.S. Navy. Squadrons of B-52 strategic bombers and supermodern nuclear-capable F-16's have been deployed in Japan. The 7th Fleet has been armed with nuclear versions of Tomahawk missiles.

The list could be continued. But the above is already enough to assess how closely Washington is dragging its ally toward a dangerous line. "U.S. policy will not change," the Pentagon chief said. But in that case, what will it lead to?

The acuteness and urgency of that question have particularly grown now, after Geneva. Time urgently demands a review of established and by no means harmless priorities. Leaving his arguments and assessments to the U.S. defense secretary's conscience, we will cite in conclusion an extremely noteworthy statement by the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN reflecting the moods of broad circles of the Japanese public: "The new start at Geneva means that the time has come for Japanese foreign policy to abandon former 'cold war' views... The period of constructive changes in world politics requires that Japan pursue independent diplomacy based on its own state ideas."

U.S.-JAPANESE TRADE TALKS END 'WITH NO RESULT'

LD051129 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, December 5 TASS -- Another attempt by trade representatives of Japan and the United States at reducing if only slightly the intensity of contradictions in bilateral trade have ended with no results. According to a report of the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency, the sides, at the talks in Washington, failed to agree on an amount of U.S. leather goods which Japan should purchase. The news agency points out that the failure of the talks may lead to the introduction of protectionist measures with regard to Japanese goods by Washington in order to cut down the huge deficit in trade with the Far Eastern competitor. The deficit amounted to almost 40,000 million dollars in the first ten months of the current year alone.

U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY EXERCISES NOTED

LD081146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 8 Dec 85

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] A KYODO correspondent reports from Tokyo that from 12 to 17 December the largest joint maneuvers in recent years by the Air Forces of the United States and the Land of the Rising Sun will take place in the air space of the Japanese island of Hokkaido, which is situated in direct proximity to the Soviet Union's borders. This provocative undertaking envisages air battles being carried out in the skies above Hokkaido. Demonstration of the Japanese and U.S. military might is also taking place in the waters around the Japanese islands, for which large forces led by the U.S. attack aircraft carrier Midway are now heading.

MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

PM061029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Unity of Views"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Dec -- A regular MPRP Central Committee Plenum was held here on 4 December. A long speech was delivered there by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium. The MPRP Central Committee, he said, evaluates highly the fruitful work done by the Soviet delegation during the recent Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

The Mongolian leader emphasized the tremendous significance of the further strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between Mongolia and the USSR. The Mongolian-Soviet summit meeting held in Moscow in August of this year, he said, demonstrated once again the complete unity of the views and positions of the two fraternal parties and peoples on all the questions discussed. The long-term program signed during the meeting for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Mongolia and the USSR for the period through the year 2000 opens up broad prospects.

Having discussed and approved the draft state plan for economic and social development and also the Mongolian draft state budget for 1986, the plenum resolved to submit them for consideration to the next session of the Mongolian People's Great Hural.

CONFLICT IN PAKISTAN'S NORTHWEST FRONTIER REPORTED

'Genocide' of Border Tribes

LD040033 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 3 Dec 85

[All names as received]

[Text] Moscow, December 3 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The Pakistani authorities are preparing a fresh act of genocide against the Pushtu tribes inhabiting the area of Khyber Path [as received] on the Afghan-Pakistani border. These tribes were ordered to lay down arms and surrender, the REUTER agency said, failing which their houses will be destroyed and lands occupied. The ultimatum, the agency says, signals an end to all talks with Pushtu leader Abdul Wali Khan, who was reported to have announced his decision not to allow the Afghan counter-revolutionaries to use the territory inhabited by the tribes for launching hostile acts against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The agency says that Khyber area has been completely sealed off by tanks and the troops of the Pakistani military regime, and that the operation for the suppression of free tribes undertaken by Islamabad is the biggest in many years. Fearing for their life, many inhabitants from among the tribes of that area have already abandoned their home parts and took to the mountains for shelter. It must be noted that the leaders of the tribes inhabiting the area of the Afghan-Pakistani border have already long opposed the use of Pakistan's territory by the United States and the other Western countries as a base for waging undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Waziri, Afride, Momand and other tribes are also opposing Pakistan's interference in the affairs of the neighbour country.

At the Supreme Jirgah of the border tribes, which was held in Kabul in September, many representatives of the Pushtu and Baluchi tribes, including those inhabiting the Pakistani territory, declared their determiantion not to allow the military regime of Islamabad to send in the future Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs to the DRA across their territory, put an end to the penetration of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by caravans with arms and sabotage groups, which were trained and armed in the numerous camps on Pakistan's territory. Yet, Pakistan's ruling circles, who pin their hopes on further and even broader American military-economic aid, are not only disregarding the explicitly expressed will of the free tribes, but are even ready to sacrifice their interests and life itself for the sake of their selfish designs, using to this end the arms received from the USA.

It is not for the first time that Islamabad has used armed force against free tribes. The encroachments of the Pakistani authorities on the internal autonomy of the Pushtus have become particularly frequent in recent months in connection with the actions of the Pushtu tribes against the brigand acts of Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs plundering the local population and frustrating the traditional Afghan-Pakistani border trade. Weapons, including tanks and artillery, have already more than once been used aginst the "disobedient" tribes in the course of punitive operations. Acting together with counter-revolutionary gangs, the Pakistani troops brutally suppress the Pushtus, who refuse to participate in the war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and oppose the turning of their home parts into a springboard for armed sorties against Afghanistan.

Thus Islamabad had once again decided to trample underfoot, using its Army and American tanks the rights and freedoms of those who favour a peaceful political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. Thus the Pakistani authorities again demonstrate that far from wishing such a settlement, they are bent on preserving whatever the cost the source of tension in the region so as to have an excuse for further financial hand-outs and arms supplies from the USA and its allies, for building up militaristic preparations against the neighbour countries and their own people.

Heavy Fighting Reported

LD062217 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Kabul, December 6 TASS -- According to reports reaching here, heavy fighting continues in the Khyber Pass Region (Pakistan's North Western Frontier Province) between the Pashtoon tribes and Pakistan's regular army units brought up from Punjab Province. According to preliminary figures, 16 Pakistani servicemen were killed. Pakistani troops use artillery, tanks and other types of heavy weapons to destroy the mountain strongpoints set up by the Afridi and Shinwari Tribes.

The aggression launched by the Islamabad ruling military regime against the Afridi and Shinwari enraged all Pashtoon tribes. Speaking at a meeting of the Afridi tribe attended by thousands of people Wali Khan Kukiheil, a well-known Pashtoon leader, turned down the ultimatum of Pakistani authorities demanding an end to military resistance and a surrender of Pashtoon chiefs. Wali Khan Kukiheil also stressed that the free Pashtoon tribes and Afghanistan were good friends. The reprisals of the Islamabad military authorities followed the refusal by the Pashtoon tribes to let the Afghan cutthroats, based in Pakistan, pass through their territory inside Afghanistan.

A meeting of protest against the aggression of Pakistan's military clique in the Khyber Region has been held in Kabul. Speaking at the meeting Mohammad Hashen, chief ulem of northern and southern Waziristan, and other leaders of the Pashtoon movement expressed their full support for the just struggle of the Shinwari and Afridi. The Council of Ulemas of the Momandi tribe, which also live in the Khyber Region, called on all free Pashtoon tribes to join their efforts to repel the aggressive acts of the Islamabad administration.

Carrying out the orders of its overseas rulers the Ziaul Haq regime tries to strangle the movement of the Pashtoon tribes for freedom and independence, BAKHTAR agency's commentary says. However, all these attempts are doomed to failure. All Afghan people express their solidarity with the struggle of the Pashtoon tribes against Pakistan's armed aggression.

'Barbaric' Action Against Pushtuns

PM081352 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Islamabad Repression"]

[Text] Kabul, 6 Dec -- As the BAKHTAR agency reports, subunits of Pakistan's regular forces which, supported by tanks, armored personnel carriers, and other combat hardware, have launched military operations against Pushtun tribes in the Khyber pass region (Northwest Frontier Province); have shelled and destroyed the homes of leaders of the Shinwari and Afridi tribes.

The new wave of repression against the Pushtun tribes was begun by the Ziaul Haq regime in response to their refusal to allow gangs of the afghan counterrevolutionary rabble to pass through their territory. Islamabad's barbaric action has caused anger and indignation among all the free tribes of Pakistan.

An emergency jirga of the tribes of the Khyber region adopted a resolution which placed full responsibility on the Islamabad military leadership.

PAKISTAN POLITICIAN SCORES 'U.S. WAR' AGAINST DRA

PM041535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykov report: "Complicity Condemned"]

[Text] Kabul, 2 Dec -- Prominent Pakistani political figures condemn the complicity of the country's military authorities with the forces of imperialism which are waging an undeclared war gainst revolutionary Afghanistan. As the Afghan BAKHTAR agency reports, a conference of the National Democratic Party has been held in Peshawar at which its president, Abdul Wali Khan, demanded the immediate cessation of aggression against the DRA. "The undeclaraed war against Afghanistan," he noted, "is really a war which is being waged by U.S. imperialism, which is exploiting Pakistan's military regime for this purpose."

Wali Khan condemned Islamabad's foreign policy, which serves the "interests of U.S. imperialism and the policy of war and hostility with neighboring states." Terrorists, he said, who undergo training in special camps on Pakistani soil are then dispatched not only into the DRA but also into India to carry out subversive acts.

USTINOV WRITES ON BALUCH IN AFGHANISTAN

PM061205 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 December 1985 Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,300-word dispatch, under the rubric "Afghan Notebook" entitled "The Pride of the Baluchis" by own correspondent G. Ustinov. The correspondent returns to a spot he had last visited in spring 1983 to renew acquaintance with a 1,500-strong Baluchi tribe which had shortly before then crossed over from Pakistan. The leader of the tribe explains that "The direct reason for the tribe's move to Afghanistan was that the governor of Baluchistan Province had taken their pastureland away from them." It is observed that "The incumbent Pakistan regime is increasingly encroaching on the Baluchi's national interests." This is contrasted with the "maternal greeting that Afghanistan gave them" -- in the tribal leader's words. The "many changes" in the pastoralists' quality of life are pointed out: Houses have replaced tents and virtual illiteracy has been replaced by universal schooling either locally or, in the case of 86 from the tribe, in the USSR. The correspondent maintains that "On the whole there is great friendship between the Baluchis and Soviet servicemen" and examples of their cooperation are cited.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MUGABE VISIT TO MOSCOW

Military Buildup Denied

LD082040 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Harare, 8 Dec (TASS) -- R. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, has appraised the official visit to the Soviet Union by a party and government delegation from Zimbabwe headed by him as an important political event. Speaking here at a news conference, he noted that there had been fruitful talks in Moscow on a wide range of issues of Soviet-Zimbabwean relations and the international situation.

R. Mugabe said that the conversation with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made it possible to exchange views on issues of principle concerning the further strengthening of friendly Soviet-Zimbabwean relations and to discuss topical current issues including general disarmament; the situation in the south of Africa, Latin America, the Near East; and to reveal the causes of existing tension.

The Soviet leader, the President noted, showed a profound interest in the events taking place in the south of Africa, particularly in RSA and Namibia.

Answering journalists' questions, the president of Zimbabwe gave an emphatic rebuke to the idle conjecture regarding all alleged "military build-up" by the USSR in the south of the continent. The Soviet Union, he stressed, has never encroached into the south of Africa and has not foisted its will or programs upon the region. It provides aid to such countries as Angola and Mozambique, proceeding first and foremost from their requests and in accordance with its potential. The independent states in Africa have every right to ask for assistance from any country, R. Mugabe said.

Trade Ties Discussed

PM061155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] On 3 December B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, and K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, had talks with E.D. Munangagwa, Zimbabwean minister of state in the Prime Minister's Office, member of the Politburo, and secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front Central Committee. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of the development of trade and economic ties between the two countries.

ANC OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON S. AFRICAN CRISIS

LD072200 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Harare, December 6 TASS -- The apartheid regime is now plagued by a deep political and socio-economic crisis. Therefore, all attempts by racists' patrons to suppress popular protest actions by force or repressions are in vain, Alfred Nzo, general secretary of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, told TASS Correspondents Igor Peskov and Aleksandr Osipov.

He stressed that the Pretoria regime is reluctant to heed the voice of reason and the will of the majority of the country's population. A campaign of terror and murder of true patriots of the homeland gains in scope in the Republic of South Africa. Nelson Mandela, an outstanding (?son) of our people, is languishing in prison, Alfred Nzo said. This way, racists increase their responsibility for the crimes committed. Sooner or later they will be brought accountable before our people.

What is important is that the role of the working class in the present revolutionary events has grown immeasurably, the ANC general secretary went on. The working people march in the vanguard of the struggle against racism.

ANC is now following the line of stepping up the armed struggle in the country. At the same time, Alfred Nzo underlined, it calls upon the world to carry on the work for the total isolation of the apartheid regime and the introduction of mandatory economic sanctions against it. ANC demands that its leaders be released without any preliminary conditions, the emergency law be lifted and all troops be withdrawn from areas where South African blacks live.

We also support the just struggle by the Namibian people for their independence and advocate the resolution of the Namibian problem on the basis of the U.N. Resolutions, Alfred Nzo said.

MOSCOW NEWS 'ROUND TABLE' VIEWS SOUTH AFRICA

PM051417 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 47, 24 Nov 85 p 5

[MOSCOW NEWS 'Round Table' discussion transcribed by Yuriy Buksin: "The Time of Wrath"]

[Excerpts] Only force can break the racist regime - the force of vigorous and urgent action by the international community, by all people.

This view was voiced by participants in the Round Table on "The Current State in the Struggle of the Peoples of South Africa and the International Movement of Solidarity". Prominent scientists, public figures and politicians took part in the discussion held in Moscow on the initiative of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Novosti Press Agency and the Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Anatoliy Gromyko, director of the Africa Institute, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: The South African authorities find it increasingly more difficult to pursue their policy by relying on repression alone. Therefore, along with terrorism, they have resorted to political manoeuvring aimed at misleading world public opinion and splitting the movement of the oppressed majority.

At a recent conference of the ruling Nationalist Party in Cape Province South African President Pieter Botha announced that his government wanted to replace apartheid with "coexistence and cooperation" of different racial groups. However, as the programme of future "reforms" presented by him demonstrates, the essence of the system existing in South Africa will remain unchanged. As before, Botha has completely ruled out the possibility of admitting black South Africans to parliament, the system of bantustans will be preserved, as also the discriminatory laws on separate residence and education for representatives of different racial groups. Since the authorities are strongly opposed to granting the Africans the right to vote on the "one person - one vote" principle, "suffrage" for Africans will be purely fictitious.

Such "reforms" will merely reaggravate the inflammable situation in South Africa. The African population's struggle will continue to gain momentum and will not cease until apartheid has been destroyed and a democratic system established. This turn of events is inevitable.

Karen Khachaturov, vice-chairman of the board, Novosti press agency: The Western advocates of apartheid are now going to every length to prove above all that the South African regime is in the process of a "democratic rejuvenation", that it is making progress and needs support. President Reagan, for one, has depicted an image of South Africa as a model to be imitated: "What we see in South Africa is a beginning of a process of change. South Africa is not a totalitarian society...."

The White House at present openly supports the repressive regime and just as openly condemns the black majority of South Africa for its striving to put an end to apartheid.

Another aspect of the matter is an attempt to justify the racist regime's occupation of Namibia and continuous acts of aggression against the sovereign "front-line states", especially Angola and Mozambique. In whitewashing the aggression against Angola, Washington tries to palm off the UNITA bandit formations as patriotic forces. To sidetrack attention from the racist regime's crimes, slanderous fabrications are being used about Soviet-Cuban interference in Africa's internal affairs. But the facts show that the only destabilizing force in South Africa is the regime of racism and apartheid.

Vasily Solodovnikov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: It has long been Pretoria's aim to create a covering or "sanitary" belt of neighbouring African countries which would support the racist regime. The purpose of this plan is to fence itself off as if with a wall from free Africa, and to put up an impenetrable shield in the way of the ideas of freedom and independence.

This explains the latest - 14th! - aggressive act against Angola, its objective being to bring the UNITA splinter group to power in the part of Angola's territory seized from it and establish there a so-called buffer state headed by Pretoria's puppet, Jonas Savimbi.

To justify their policy of aggression against the PRA, the South African ruling elite has circulated false rumours about "Soviet involvement". This time the announcement came from none other than President Pieter Botha of South Africa himself. His lies were hastily taken up in Washington with the intention of compounding Soviet-African relations. As we see, the crimes perpetrated by the racist regime against the "front-line countries" in southern Africa are aimed at complicating the overall situation in the world and make it increasingly more inflammable.

Boris Asoyan, journalist specializing in international affairs: The five years of the Reagan Administration's "constructive engagement" with the racist regime provide a glaring example of the United States' violation of human rights and the rights of whole nations, of its undisguised support for terrorist, reactionary governments.

When unarmed people were fired upon in South Africa, President Reagan supported the actions of the police and accused the victims of organizing riots. When Pretoria introduced a state of emergency and imprisoned thousands of people last July, the White House declared that the South African Government "was making steps in the right direction". When the movement for the complete boycott of South Africa gained momentum across the world, including in the United States itself, and Congress drafted a corresponding bill, the US President announced his own "sanctions" which make a mockery of world public opinion.

What has "constructive cooperation" brought to the southern African region?

A Namibian settlement has been deadlocked. Under the umbrella of this cooperation, Pretoria is heading at full speed towards a legalization of the puppet regime. Flying in the face of agreements signed last year with Angola and Mozambique - extolled in the West as an example of the racists' "peacebleness" and their readiness for dialogue : South Africa continues to occupy Angolan territory and has not withdrawn its aid to the counterrevolutionary groupings in Mozambique.

American policy, far from bringing about "peace and stability" in the south of Africa as was originally promised, has, on the contrary, been instrumental in further aggravating the situation. In the past five years the damage inflicted on the independent states of southern Africa as a result of Washington-Pretoria collusion amounted to more than ten billion dollars, far exceeding the sum of foreign aid received by these states.

"Constructive cooperation" has suffered a complete fiasco, which is clear to all except the White House. However, the US Administration is not going to abandon this line, insisting on its right to help "all forces fighting for freedom and democracy" - the terminology official Washington uses for racist assassins and mercenaries. Washington is not in the slightest bit interested in freeing the peoples of southern Africa from racist oppression. The ultimate goal of American policy is to save the white minority regime and camouflage apartheid.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU DISCUSSES RECENT VISIT

PM051627 MOSCOW NEW TIMES in English No 48, Nov 85 pp 10-11

[Interview with Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers' Party and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, in Moscow by Aleksandr Usvatov: "Mengistu Haile Mariam: 'Considerable Progress Already'" -- Date not given; first two paragraphs are NEW TIMES introduction]

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers' Party and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, paid a friendly working visit to Moscow in the first half of November. He had talks with Mikhail Gorbachev as well as with Nikolay Ryzhkov and Eduard Shevardnadze. A Soviet-Ethiopian protocol providing for a considerable increase in trade between the two countries in 1986 was signed. The Ethiopian leader attended the celebration of the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Before his departure, Mengistu Haile Mariam granted the following interview to Aleksander Usvatov of NEW TIMES.

Usvatov: What is your appraisal of your visit to the U.S.S.R.?

Mengistu: We always consider a visit to the Soviet Union as being one to a fraternal country whose people, party and government have always demonstrated fully their support to and solidarity with the Ethiopian people. On this particular visit, I have had the opportunity to conduct talks with the general secretary of the CPSU, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, and other Soviet leaders. Our talks, which focussed on wide-ranging bilateral and international issues, were held in a warm and comradely atmosphere. I am glad to underscore that there was a complete identity of views on all the issues we discussed.

Usvatov: What are the aims of the foreign policy activity of Socialist Ethiopia at present?

Mengistu: Ethiopia's foreign policy is based on the time-tested principles of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of states, mutually advantageous cooperation with all states on the basis of equality and the nonuse of force in the settlement of disputes.

Our foreign policy rests on the twin pillars of proletarian internationalism and peaceful coexistence.

We give special emphasis into fostering good-neighborliness and cooperation, and to bring about peace in our region. We also attach great importance to the strengthening of African unity and cooperating in the effort to extricate our continent from economic backwardness and underdevelopment. Ethiopia also actively strives for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Usvatov: What progress has been made in carrying out the programme of action drawn up by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia to overcome the consequences of the drought and to solve the food problem?

Mengistu: I must say that considerable progress has already been made. Essentially, the programme consists of saving lives by providing immediate relief assistance, rehabilitating the victims of the drought as much as possible in the afflicted areas and resettling part of the victims in the fertile areas of the country.

We have managed to mitigate the harmful effects of the drought. The death toll of the hungry has been halted. The shelters that were once packed with thousands of drought victims are almost totally abandoned. In a period of just seven months, we have resettled over 500,000 peasants. We are glad to note that much of the effort is already firmly on the road to success.

Our resettlement programme, still the target of criticism by our enemies, has already given unmistakable indications that it will be a going concern. The solid infrastructure we have laid and the mechanized farms put at the disposal of the settlers gave them the assurance of a better life for themselves and their children. We owe this positive development to the dedication and hard work of our people -- workers, peasants and intellectuals.

We could hardly have achieved so much without the generous assistance of many countries and donor agencies. This assistance formed the crucial supplement to our own effort. I wish to thank the people, government and party of the Soviet Union for their generous fraternal assistance to our people in their hour of need.

But the impact of the drought is not yet completely removed. A major drought like the one that has struck Ethiopia has effects that can hardly be overcome in days or months. Very often, a couple of lean years have to be endured until the consequences are done away with.

Our long-term objective is to eliminate any future recurrence of food-deficit situations in our country. That can be spelled out as the development of the necessary capability to withstand the impact of cyclical drought and finally break the cycle itself. This would involve, among other things, increasing the productivity of of the rural sector, a sustained redistribution of rural manpower and an effective programme of environmental rehabilitation. With a party that has already proved its worth and a hard-working people, we are more than sure that we can give an adequate response to this major challenge.

Usvatov: Western propaganda presents the Eritrean separatists as fighters for some righteous cause. This was reflected in the recent speech in the U.N. of the head of the U.S. Administration. What is your opinion of such propaganda and what are the prospects for resolving the nationalities question in your country, particularly in connection with the preparation for the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia?

Mengistu: To contend that the bandits in Eritrea are fighting for a righteous cause is to condone brigandage and terrorism. This must be clear to everyone in the West, including the head of the U.S. Administration. You see, the criminal act against the national unity of Ethiopia has become a booming multimillion-dollar business run by imperialism and reaction. It has provided job opportunity for those who are coldblooded enough to murder their own brothers and sisters in exchange for thick wads of dollars and sumptuous villas in Europe and the Middle East. Such a lucrative offer cannot but attract mercenaries and assassins.

Despite the destructive acts of these elements who are hostile to the people, we have not refrained from seeking a peaceful solution to the problem in the Eritrean Administration Region. To this end, we have taken a number of measures, including the issuance of the nine-point Peace Policy Declaration. But all our efforts have been of no avail.

The programme of the Workers' Party provides that the problem of nationalities will be resolved on the basis of regional autonomy. The draft constitution of the projected people's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia clearly specifies that the nationalities will exercise their rights with due regard to the interests of the working people and the objective conditions prevailing in the country.

Usvatov: What in your opinion are the main causes of the complex problems and conflicts arising on the African continent?

Mengistu: As we all know, Africa is beset with the problem of underdevelopment. This is further aggravated by recurrent droughts, the steady decline in prices of export goods and the huge burden of external debts.

Considering the abundant natural resources, the aspirations of the people of the continent to attain economic prosperity could have been fulfilled. However, due to the persistent neocolonial exploitation, the efforts of the African countries to gain economic in addition to political emancipation have been frustrated. In particular, those countries which have opted for the socialist path of development have become the prime targets of imperialism. I should emphasize that this is the root cause of much of the conflict plaguing our continent.

A very pressing issue which remains to be solved is the situation in southern Africa. The resolution of this problem was rendered very difficult by some Western countries, particularly the United States, which give full support to the Pretoria regime. This has embolden the racist regime to intensify its represssion against the people of South Africa, to continue it illegal occupation of Namibia, and to resort to acts of destabilization and aggression against the frontline states.

We are confident, however, that the peoples of Africa have the resilience and determination to withstand imperialist intrigues and threats and achieve socio-economic emancipation and complete freedom.

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MET BY SHEVARDNADZE

LD081444 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 8 TASS -- Olavo Edigio Setubal, minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Brazil, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was met at the airport by member of the political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze and other Soviet officials.

TALYZIN, VORONIN MEET WITH CUBAN TRADE MINISTER

PM081745 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Minister Received"]

[Text] On 5 December N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Cuban Foreign Trade Minister R. Cabrisas

Taking part in their conversation were L.A. Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab, and B.I. Aristov, USSR foreign trade minister.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH SURINAME ON ANNIVERSARY

PM051942 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR and Surinamese Foreign Ministries have exchanged greetings telegrams to mark the 10th anniversary on 25 November of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The telegrams express confidence that the friendly relations between the USSR and Suriname based on the principles of noninterference in internal affairs and full equality will continue to develop fruitfully in the interests of the Soviet and Surinamese peoples and for the sake of strengthening peace and international security.

VOLGOGRAD OBLAST HEAD DEPARTS FOR MADRID

LD070040 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 6 TASS -- V.I. Kalashnikov, first secretary of the Volgograd Region Committee of the CPSU, left Moscow for Madrid today to attend events marking the 90th birthday of Dolores Ibarruri, chairperson of the Communist Party of Spain.

USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS APPOINTED

PM071523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Valentin Mikhaylovich Nikiforov USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The USSR Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Vadim Petrovich Loginov USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

KOLOMIYETS HEADS UKRAINE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

AU031343 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Yuriy Afanasyevich Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, as chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev city, 26 November 1985

GUSAKOV PROMOTED IN KAZAKH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD051123 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0005 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decreed that Erik Khristoforovich Gukasov, be appointed to first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, and released from the duties of deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers.

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION REPORTED

LD061301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] A session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet is taking place in Yerevan today. The republic's economic and social development plan and Armenia's budget for 1986 have been submitted for discussion by the deputies. Sessions with the same agenda have already taken place in the USSR, Belorussia, the Ukraine, and Turkmenistan.

Presidium Chairman Elected

LD061742 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The party sees the stepping up of scientific-technical progress as the main orientation of economic strategy, the basic lever for the intensification of the national economcy. This was stressed at the sessions of the Supreme Soviets of the Latvian and Armenian SSRs, which took place today. Deputies discussed the plans for the economic and social development of the republics, their budgets for 1986, and the progress of fulfillment of this year's plan.

The session of Supreme Soviet of Armenia also examined an organizational issue. Comrade Sarkisov has been freed from his duties as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the republic, in connection with his retirement. Comrade Voskanyan, who worked as secretary of the Central Committee of Armenia, has been elected chairman of the Presidium.

GEORGIAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET MEETS 7 DEC

LD070216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] A routine session will take place today [7 Dec] in Tbilisi of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR. The deputies will review the plan for the economic and social development of the republic for the year 1986, the progress concerning the fulfillment of the plan for the current year, and Georgia's budget for the first year of the new 5-year plan.

Discusses Plan, Budget

LD072331 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] A session of the Georgian Supreme Soviet took place in Tbilisi on 7 December. Its participants discussed the State Plan of Economic and Social Development, the 1986 Budget of the Georgian SSR and the course of the fulfilment of the plan in 1985. It was noted at the session that the republic is ensuring successful completion of the 11th 5-Year Plan. This provides a guarantee for substantial growth of the most important economic indicators. In particular, it is proposed that 86 percent of the increase in national income will be obtained through raising labour productivity next year. The implementation of a broad program of housing construction and social and cultural development is envisaged.

MOLDAVIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION POSTPONED

LD031045 Kishinev Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] [words indistinct] opening of the second session of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet's 11th convocation. The Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium reports that the opening of the second session of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet's 11th convocation is being postponed until 17 December 1985.

ROUTINE SESSION OF TAJIK SUPSOV PRESIDIUM REPORTED

LD051057 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] In the Supreme Soviet Presidium of Tajik SSR -- A routine session of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the republic, under the chairmanship of Comrade Pallayev took place today.

It examined the issues connected with holding the second session of the Supreme Soviet of Tajik SSR. The issue of work of the Parkharskiy Rayon, Kulyab Oblast soviet of people's deputies on using moral forms on encouraging working people towards further enhancement of their labor and public activity was discussed. An appropriate decision was adopted on this issue. The Supreme Soviet Presidium also discussed a number of other issues of the activity of soviets of people's deputies in the republic.

TAJIK, ESTONIAN SUPREME SOVIETS DISCUSS PLANS

LD052333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] In Dushanbe and Tallinn today sessions of the Supreme Soviets of the Tajik and Estonian SSRs took place. The participants discussed state plans for the economic and social development of the republics, their budgets for 1986, and the progress of implementation of the plan for the current year.

It was noted at the session of the Tajik Supreme Soviet that this year the majority of industries of the republic's national economy were developing at high speed. In 1986 a substantial increase in the volume of output is envisaged as a result of an increase in the capacity of the south Tajik territorial production complex, for whose further development provision is made in the draft basic guidelines for the development of the USSR in the period from 1986 to 1990. In the agro-industrial sector the dominant role is played by cotton cultivation, as before.

At the Estonian Supreme Soviet session, the deputies emphasized that an increase in the efficiency of production and an improvement in the quality of work must be ensured in 1986 with a minimal increase in raw material and fuel and power resources. The utilization of intensive factors, the introduction of new equipment and technology, and perfection of the economic mechanism are acquiring special importance. Next year a speedy growth in the national income, compared with growth in public-sector output, is to be guaranteed.

Tajik Supsov Session Reported

GF0811?0 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] In an atmosphere of high political and active enthusiasm -- created by the decisions of the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenums, the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and [word indistinct] of the 4th session of USSR Supreme Soviet and the speech by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the sessions, and the other previous documents -- the workers of Tajikistan together with all the Soviet people, through selfless labor, are fulfilling the intensive plans and socialist pledges of the last year of the 5-year plan period and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. The questions of further raising the volume of the republic's economy and achieving the strategic line of the CPSU for accelerating the scientific-technical progress in the national economy and for further improving the well-being of the people occupy the major attention of the deputies, who gathered for the 2d session of the 11th convocation of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet held at the meeting hall of the republic's Supreme Soviet at 1000 on 5 December.

Present at the presidium were Nabiyev, Belov, Babasadykova, Dadabayev, Dedov, Makhkamov, Mirkhalikov, Nasredinov, Pallayev, Kartashov, (Kashlakov), and Sultanov, members of and candiate members of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and members of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's government.

The morning meeting of the session was opened by (Khasanov), chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet. The following questions on the session's agenda were unanimously approved.

1. The Tajik SSR State Economic and Social Development Plan for 1986 and the Progress of fulfilling the Tajik SSR State Economic and Social Development Plan during 1985:

2. The Tajik SSR State Budget for 1986 and the Fulfillment of the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1984:

3. The Tajik SSR Draft Code on Administrative Violations;

4. The approval of the laws of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy Babayev, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Tajik SSR Gosplan, delivered a report on the Tajik SSR State Economic and Social Development Plan for 1986 and the Progress of Fulfilling the Tajik SSR State Economic and Social Development Plan During 1985. The meeting heard a report on Tajik SSR State Budget during 1984, delivered by Tajik SSR Finance Minister Deputy Lafizov. A group of deputies, member of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers, discuss a question on the progress of realizing the directives and documents of the party and government on the struggle against drunkeness and alcoholism. The deputies unanimously agreed to include this question on the session's agenda.

Deputy Babayev, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers and the chairman of the republic's Gosplan, delivered a final speech on the Tajik SSR State Economic and Social Development Plan for 1986 and on the Fulfillment of The Plan During 1985. Tajik SSR Finance Minister Deputy Lafizov delivered a final speech on the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1986 and on the Fulfillment of the Budget During 1984. The Supreme Soviet unanimously passed a law on the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1986 and a resolution on fulfilling the budget during 1984.

The session discussed a report on the Tajik SSR draft code on administrative violations presented by Deputy (Bakhurov), chief of the legislative proposals commission of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet. The Supreme Soviet unanimously passed a resolution on this question.

The session heard a report on the approval of the laws of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted between this session and the previous one presented by Deputy Saidov, secretary of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Supreme Soviet passed relevant laws and resolutions.

The session heard a report on the question raised by a group of members of the republic's Supreme Soviet and the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers on the progress of realizing the directives and documents of the party and government on the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism presented by Deputy (Kashlakov), first deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers, and passed the relevant resolutions.

New officials were elected to the staff of some permanent commissions of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet. Deputy Khisamutdinov, first secretary of (Iskarin) Gorkom, was elected to the staff of the planning and budget commission. Deputy (Badredinov), director of the Kommunizm Kolkhoz in [word indistinct] Rayon, was elected to the staff of the maternity, child development, and work and life of women commission.

With this, the 2d session of the 11th convocation of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet concluded its work.

TURKMEN SSR SUPSOV COMMISSIONS MEET

GF041355 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The Preliminary Commission for Budget Planning and the standing commissions affiliated with the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium have concluded the initial review of the Turkmen SSR State Economic and Social Development Plan for 1986, the Progress Toward Fulfilling Economic and Social Development for 1985, the Turkmen SSR State Budget for 1986, and the Results of Fulfilling the Turkmen SSR State Budget for 1984. The Preliminary Commission for Budget Planning discussed in detail the documents prepared by the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers. It throughly analyzed the progress of fulfilling the plans of the current year and the fulfillment of the budget for 1984, [word indistinct] to exploit the resources, and adopt measures to balance all sections of the budget's plan for the next year.

Representatives of the Turkmen SSR Gosplan, the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Finance, and the leaders of the ministries and departments made speeches and delivered reports in this regard.

At the meeting, special attention was given to the question of increasing the effectiveness and the tempo of social development by accelerating scientific and technological progress, further industrializing the construction process, steadily raising the rate of production of the provisions and agricultural products based on intensifying agriculture; economizing labor, [word indistinct], using fuel energy and financial resources; increasing and improving the production of the consumer goods; and improving the living standard of the population.

The Standing Committee of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet held a meeting attended by all members. The representatives of the preliminary commission delivered reports on the results of the initial review of the Turkmen SSR State Economic and Social Development Plan for 1986, the Fulfillment of the Plans for 1985, the Turkmen SSR State Budget for 1986, and the Results of Fulfilling the Budget for 1984.

The participants of the meeting have generally approved the project findings prepared by the preliminary commission corresponding with the sections of the budget's plan and have adopted a final decision based on the findings of the meeting of the standing commission of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet.

The meeting also approved the commission's working plan for 1986.

The final joint session of the Commission for Budget Planning and other standing commissions of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet were held on the same day.

The representatives of the preliminary commission heard reports on the results of the commission's work initially reviewing the Turkmen SSR State Economic and Social Development Plan for 1986, the Progress of Fulfilling the Plan for 1985, the Turkmen SSR Budget Plan for 1986, and the Results of Fulfilling the Budget for 1984. The findings of budget's plan and the reports of the Budget Planning Commissions and other standing commissions are to be delivered by the chairman of the Budget Planning Commission of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet.

TURKMEN SSR SUPSOV PRESIDIUM MEETS 3 DEC

GF041528 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium held a regular meeting on 3 December chaired by Comrade Yazkuliyev, member of Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The meeting reviewed a question related to the convening of the 2d session of the 11th convocation of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet. The meeting discussed and approved suggestions to the agenda and the order of work of the session for the government's highest authoritative organ in the republic. The Presidium listened to reports by the Commission for Budget Planning and other standing commissions of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet on the execution of the commissions' initial review of the Turkmen SSR State Economic and Social Development Plan for 1985; the Progress in Fulfilling the Plans for 1985; the Turkmen SSR State Budget for 1986; and the Results of Fulfilling the Budget for 1985. (Barzarev), chairman of the State Commission for Budget Planning of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet, delivered a report.

Corresponding resolutions were taken for questions discussed.

The Presidium also discussed many other questions. Karryyeca, a member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Shmidt, member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Suyunov, member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, attended the session.

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSION MEETS

GF051656 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1300 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission held a meeting in Tashkent today. Representatives of other Supreme Soviet permanent commissions also participated in the convocation. The meeting participants heard reports by the Planning and Budget Commission and the leaders of the preparatory committees set up by the other permanent commissions on the results of the discussion of the various chapters of the 1986 State Plan for the Uzbek SSR'S Economic and Social Development, the way the plan for 1985 is being realized, the State Budget for 1996, and the Report on the Fulfillment of the 1984 State Budget.

The deputies who addressed the meeting stressed that as [words indistinct] by the republic's Supreme Soviet the stipulations of the program on the Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to the year 2000 were studied. Plans are being made for (?fully using) the intensive means of upgrading the economy, applying scientific and technical discoveries, and fully heeding the principle of (?properly using) the resources. The speakers also noted the need to have plans by the people's deputies soviets [words indistinct] for the realization of the assigned tasks.

The meeting participants approved the conclusions drawn up by the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet permanent commissions from the 1986 State Plan for Economic and Social Development, the report on the way the Uzbek SSR plan for 1985 is being realized, the Uzbek SSR State Budget for 1986, and the report on the Fulfillment of the Uzbek SSR State Budget for 1984.

Deputy Antonov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission [name and title as heard], was assigned the task of reporting to the 2d session of the 11th convocation of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet on behalf of the permanent commissions.

PROCURATOR GENERAL REPORTS FALLING CRIME RATE

LD071330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1407 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 6 Dec (TASS) -- "There is one law for all and one discipline for all in the USSR, from worker to minister. The organs of the Procuracy maintain the highest supervision of the execution of Soviet laws in accordance with the constitution." This was said here today by Aleksandr Rekunkov, USSR procurator general, speaking to heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the USSR.

One of the fundamental directions of the Procuracy's work is supervision of the observance of the rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens. Rekunkov stressed that at the heart of the Soviet concept of human rights is the freeing of a person's labor from all kinds of oppression, and also the legal and real equality of all members of society. A fundamental feature of this concept is that the rights and freedoms proclaimed for citizens are ensured by material and legal guarantees.

The principle of publiciy has firmly become part of the practice of the Soviet procuracy's work, Rekunkov reported. Last year, for example, procurators reported the results of 80,000 checks in various collectives in the country, and they examined appeals from more than 320,000 people at enterprises.

The examination of letters, statements, and complaints from citizens is one of the effective means for protection of the rights and legitimate interests of Soviet people. Nowadays many of these concern not only personal interests, but also public ones, such as concern for the preservation of state property and of public order and for the environment, Rekunkov said.

Last year about 90,000 complaints were satisfied by procurators, and steps were taken to eliminate infringements of the law in each of them.

A most important achievement of the Soviet system of maintenance of law and order is the elimination of professional crime. Instances of dangerous crimes against the state have become isolated in the USSR. Rekunkov reported that the proportion of serious crimes in the overall structure of criminality now amounts to about 17 percent. The amount of premediated crimes against the lives and health of citizens and of crimes connected with violence against the person is falling consistently. Over the last 5 years the number of the most serious crimes perpetrated by minors has fallen by one-third or one-half.

The successes of the Soviet system of maintenance of law and order are a result of the fact that there is in the country an effective system not only of state organizations, but also public ones, which monitor observance of the norms of the law in the sphere of social relations. About 10 million people's volunteer militia and more than 30,000 public preservation of order stations operate in the USSR.

SCIENTIFIC SEMINAR EXAMINES ASPECTS OF AIDS

LD071803 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1708 GMT 7 Dec 85

["What is AIDS?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Dec (TASS) -- "I do not rule out the possibility that sufficiently effective vaccines against the AIDS illness -- another biological sensation upon which the attention of scientists from many countries is focused at present -- will, already in the next few months, be found both abroad and (if necessary) in the Soviet Union," stated Academician Viktor Zhdanov. He delivered the main report during a scientific seminar devoted to various aspects of the AIDS illness, held in Moscow by leading specialists in the fields of epidemiology, microbiology, and virology. The paper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA today publishes his views on AIDS.

The first case of this illness, which came to be known as AIDS [Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome], recalled the scientists, was registered in the United States in 1981, and already since autumn of that year the number of cases began to snowball. Even the very name of the illness makes it clear that it is about the immune system being struck down. This system constitutes a kind of aggregate of organs and specialized cells which protect our organism against viruses that give rise to infectious illnesses. It ensures that hematopoietic and other systems function normally.

It is this system and its specific cells that are affected in the AIDS sickness. They are attacked by a certain virus first isolated in 1983 by the French scientist Luc Montagnier. Research has shown that this virus resides in the blood of a person and in certain other environments. It attacks only one type of cell of the immune system, the so-called t-lymphocytes. The person then finds himself defenseless against any, including the most innocuous infection, which becomes lethal.

AIDS is insidious, the professor continued, and this is displayed especially in the fact that the disease may have no symptoms. Its incubation period lasts from several months to 5 years. In severe cases, the disease develops further and further and finally the defense system is completely destroyed.

Naturally, emphasized Viktor Zhdanov, it is possible to diagnose the patient's illness. Over the past few years, doctors learned how to do it by carrying out complex analyses of blood, making it possible to reveal the AIDS virus. However, the illness does not thereby become less dangerous and the mortality rate is rather high in a number of countries, in the range between 60 and 70 percent.

Nonetheless, over what is relatively a short period, doctors managed to discover the illness, study it, and learn how to diagnose it. The fact that the agent that causes the illness has been found, that we know what it looks like, what the distinguishing features of its structure are, how it spreads within the organism, and how it affects it, is also of great importance. All this, naturally enough, makes it possible to work out prevention measures and, above all, to reveal who can be a potential carrier of the virus.

Both the illness itself and the virus that causes it are under intense research in numerous scientific centers, including the Ivanovskiy Virology Institute, of which I am the head, noted Viktor Zhdanov. The main task, the working out of effective methods of treatment for the illness and preventive vaccines, is now on the agenda.